The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

What Shall be Done with the Philippines? 241
The Change in the Cabinet 244
United States Cuban Commission (Portraits) 245
Major-General James F. Wade; Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson; Major-General M. C. Butler.
Sampson and Schley 246
United States Porto Rican Commission (Portraits) 247
Major-General John R. Brooke; Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley; Brigadier-General W. W. Gordon.
The Negro as a Soldier 248
Topics in Brief 248
Portraits of M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States; Captain-General Blanco, and Captain-General Macias, Spanish Commissioners.
War Cartoons 249

LETTERS AND ART:

Tolstoi the Son versus Tolstoi the Father 250
Howells's High Estimate of Bellamy's Literary Gifts 250
Thackeray's Early Years in London . 251
An Indictment and a Defense of American Universities 253
Shakespeare as a Neuropath 254

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Sims-Dudley Dynamite Gun . . 255
Hysteria in the Lower Animals . . . 255
Muscle Repaired by Wire 256
Experiments on the Force Exerted in Rowing 256
Railroad Grades and Economy in Transportation 258
The Gulf Stream and the Weather . . 258
A Sanitary Barber Shop 258
Science Brevities 258

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Have We Any Authentic Record of Christ's Personal Appearance? . . 259
Reawakening of Buddhism in India . 260
Plans for Protestant Mission Work in America's New Possessions . . . 260
Religious Conditions in Hawaii . . . 261
Troubles in the Church of England . . 262

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Coming Peace and Its Effects . . 263
A Military Expert on the War . . . 264
The Samoan Islands 264
Bismarck as Viewed in Many Nations 264
Progress of Prohibition in Canada . . 266
Foreign Notes 266

MISCELLANEOUS:

Business Situation 267
Personals 267
Current Events 269
Chess 270

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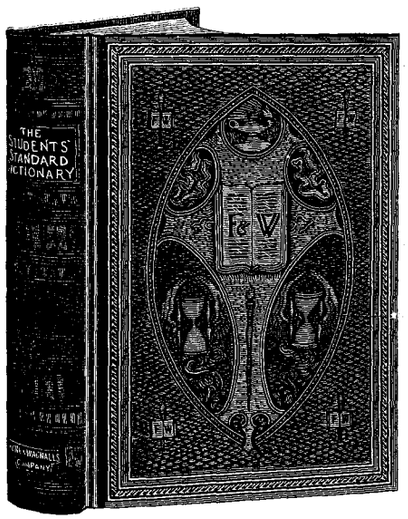

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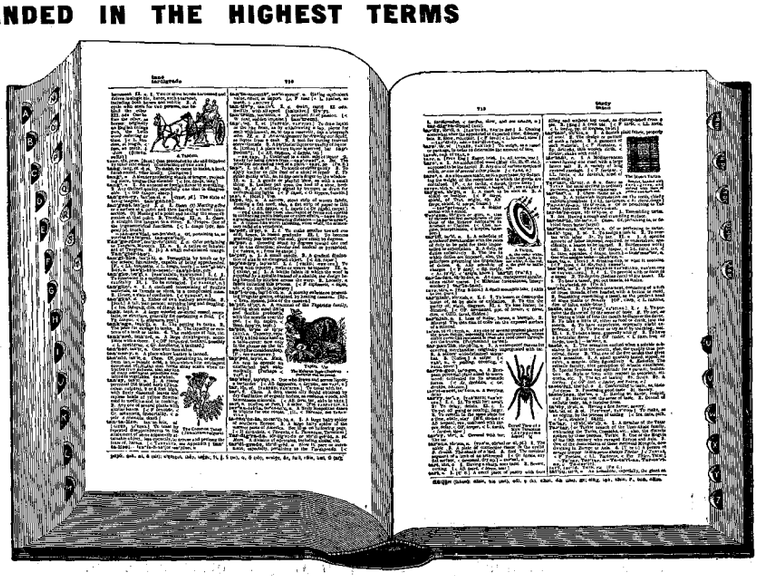

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE PHILIPPINES?

WHEN on Friday, August 12, after 4 o'clock P.M., the peace protocol was being signed in Washington, it was about 5 o'clock A.M. of Saturday, August 13, in Manila. And on that very day an assault on Manila was made by Admiral Dewey's fleet and General Merritt's army which resulted in the surrender of the Spanish and the occupation of the city by the American troops. The official notice from General Merritt, dated at Manila, August 13, after reciting events of the few preceding days (notice of bombardment and demands for surrender) closed as follows:

"On the 13th joined with navy in attack, with following result: After about half-hour's accurate shelling of Spanish lines, MacArthur's brigade on right and Greene's on left, under Anderson, made vigorous attack and carried Spanish works. Loss not accurately known—about fifty in all. Behavior of troops excellent; cooperation of the navy most valuable. Troops advanced rapidly on walled city, upon which white flag shown and town capitulated. Troops occupy Malate, Binondo, walled city San Miguel. All important centers protected. Insurgents kept out. No disorder or pillage."

This assault followed a series of engagements beginning Sunday, July 31, when Spanish troops assailed the American entrenchments near Malate, and were repulsed after sharp fighting. On August 1, 2, and 3 there was additional fighting. On August 7 a forty-eight hours' notice was given of bombardment by the American fleet. On August 9 surrender was demanded and refused. Four days later came the successful joint attack as stated.

Two questions have been raised by this surrender. Coming after the signing of the peace protocol, but before notice could reach our Philippine forces, the bearing that the surrender will have upon the peace negotiations is likely to be a matter of contention. Premier Sagasta is said to have asserted that the surrender could not rightly change the situation; but the American press is generally of the view that it greatly strengthens any claim we may make for permanent possession of territory there. The other question raised is whether the surrender of Manila, the capital city of the Philippines, carries with it, either explicitly or constructively, the surrender of the entire group of islands.

These are questions for the peace commission to settle; but the broad question of what we as a nation should demand and insist upon in the disposition of the Philippines, is the liveliest topic now treated in the American journals, and is already appearing in party conventions, and calling forth utterances from commercial bodies, especially those interested in the Pacific trade. Thus the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., after full discussion, adopted a memorial to President McKinley approving the annexation of Hawaii, the holding of Porto Rico and other Spanish West Indian islands, the acquisition and retention of the Philippines, the Carolines, and the Ladrones. The commercial bodies of San Francisco are reported firmly of the conviction that the Philippines should be retained. Americans resident in Australia have memorialized the President to the same effect. The Asiatic Society of New York, composed of merchants engaged in Asiatic trade, is more moderate in its expressions, calling, first, for the retention of a foothold in the Philippines for the protection and furtherance of our commercial interests; and, second, expressing the hope that "no conditions of peace between the United States and Spain will be concurred in which do not secure for the United States equal privileges of trade in the Philippine archipelago with all other countries."

Most important, perhaps, among the more recent expressions of view by individuals, is the following from a New York *Tribune* interview with Congressman Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the House ways and means committee:

"The question of the Philippines is most difficult to dispose of, and can not yet be reckoned with. It is interesting to note the growth of public opinion all over the country for the complete annexation of the group. From all parts of the country this is heard. A most important point in this connection is the attitude of the religious press and the Christian church, which is practically a unit for annexation. This great element of our population we would naturally expect to find arrayed against a proposition of this character, inasmuch as it comprehends a departure from our established national policy. In this instance, however, the reason is obvious. They feel that it would be a crime to turn the Philippines back to the incompetent rule of Spain. The alternative must be government by this country. The influence of this great conservative element of our population must exercise weight in determining this question of the Philippines."

Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, is quoted as follows:

"It may be that we do not want the islands as colonies. But we can certainly make them free and independent. To give them back to Spain would disgrace us in the eyes of England and all Europe, and turn our battles of glory into victories of dishonor."

Our consul-general at Shanghai, John Goodnow, expresses his views in these words:

"We should hold the Philippine Islands, the Caroline Islands, and the Ladrone Islands, also Cuba and Porto Rico. It does not matter whether we call them war indemnity or what. We need them in our business. You have no idea and can not have until you get out here how all nations are fighting for trade, and what an intense jealousy there is of the United States. Just now the

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continental powers seem more jealous of us than even of England. If we are to have anything to say, we must have a navy. To have a navy we must have coaling-stations. That means the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines."

Prof. J. Beal Steere, of Michigan University, who has twice visited the Philippines in the prosecution of the scientific work of the university, is strongly opposed to taking over the islands. He says:

"I think if we annex the islands, with our form of government and our institutions, we will have an endless amount of difficulties. The Indians themselves are in a state of pupilage, with no experience in self-government, and are in no state to become citizens, less so than were the Africans in the South after the Civil War. The parishes are in possession of the Spanish priests, and if they are expelled there is nothing to take their place. Then there are 100,000 Chinamen in the islands, who get the greatest share of the trade and who are a continual source of trouble to Spain. It is claimed they keep the islands poor by taking their money to China. The church and the different orders of monks hold immense portions of the cultivated lands by their own title. Then there are several millions of Mohammedans who occupy a large part of the southern islands. They are in a continual state of warfare with the Christian inhabitants. . . . . .

"The islands could only be governed by the United States as they would an Indian reservation."

From a large number of press editorials on the subject we select the following extracts as fairly representative:

JULES CAMBON, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

[NOTE.—The portrait in THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 13, was not a portrait of Jules Cambon, who signed the peace protocol for Spain, but of his brother, Paul Cambon, also a French ambassador.—EDITOR OF THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Outlet for Surplus Products.—"There is no solution of the Philippines problem, save that which looks to the assumption by the United States of all the responsibilities for governing these islands, which is not full of difficulties and replete with all manner of danger for our future peace and commercial prosperity. There can be no half measures likely to afford a solution as permanent and, on the whole, as satisfactory, to all concerned, as the substitution of the American for the Spanish flag over the entire archipelago. Anybody who is disposed to question this must be prepared with some other plan that will stand the test of discussion. The question is not an academic one, to be decided by a reference to the traditional policy or the administrative limitations of the republic of the United States. We are actually masters of the Philippines, and can not, if we would, shirk the duties which that position involves. We are face to face with the approaching necessity of defending our treaty rights in China in a more vigorous fashion than has hitherto been attempted. No political qualms about the dangers of territorial expansion can save us from the necessity of being ready to defend, by force of arms if need be, the right to share on equal terms with all other nations the opportunities of trade which the vast and undeveloped Chinese market affords. In short, the Philippine problem must be decided with a full recognition of the fact that what nature has made us—one of the great powers of the Pacific—we have manifestly become by the successes of our arms and the necessity of finding an outlet for the surplus products of our factories and workshops."—*Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin (commercial), New York.*

The Key to the Wealth of the Orient.—"There are now eight colonial nations, all of them European. They are, in the order of their colonial importance, Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Holland, Spain, Italy, and Denmark. Under the terms of peace a ninth nation should be added to the list. In colonial area and population the United States would still be comparatively small, but the commercial importance of the Philippines is such that possession of them would make this country second only to Great Britain from the colonial point of view.

"The colonizing nations of Europe already named have a home area of 905,992 square miles and a home population of 192,415,000; a colonial area of 23,110,056 square miles and a colonial population of 428,290,000. About two thirds of this colonial area and three fourths of the population belong to Great Britain.

"American enterprise and genius for improving great opportunities fit us as a nation for entering the foreign field. With our immense home area and population we need only the advantages abroad which the Philippines would give us to become the greatest commercial power on earth, Great Britain not excepted. The total area of the Philippines is 114,326, a little greater than Illinois and Iowa combined. The population is nearly 8,000,000, about the same as Illinois and New York together. Supplementing our Pacific coast and our possession of Hawaii, that group of islands would be the key to the wealth of the Orient. To throw it away would be an even greater blunder and calamity than it would have been half a century ago to hand back to Mexico California and all that belt of precious metals which we acquired through the treaty of peace which followed our last foreign war."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

Would Make Us the Laughing-Stock of Nations.—"To the cost of reducing the island [$50,000,000 to $100,000,000], and to the $20,000,000 of constant annual expenditure that would be required for the maintenance of the troops of the Department of the Pacific, we must add at least $10,000,000 annual increase to our naval expenditures, so that the Philippines would cost us from $60,000,000 to $110,000,000 a year, until their savage inhabitants were reduced to subjection, and afterward about $30,000,000 a year for the defense of our Asiatic interests.

"Now, what would the people of the United States gain from this enormous expenditure, which would make necessary the continuance of the war taxes?—for the Government can only procure money by taxation. Some revenue would be derived, of course, from the Philippines. Under Spanish rule taxation is very heavy,

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and the revenue received from the islands is about $13,500,000. The United States might obtain $15,000,000 of revenue by reason of better and more honest administration of the tax laws. From this sum must be deducted the cost of the civil service, of the post-office, of the administration of justice, and of other functions of government. The net revenue received by Spain from the islands is less than $300,000. Let us suppose that the United States would receive at least $10,000,000 over the actual expense of holding the islands, not counting the increased cost of the army and navy. Deducting this annual contribution of $10,000,000 from the cost of the military services, the people of this country, then, would be obliged to pay in taxes from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year while we were engaged in subjugating the natives, and $20,000,000 a year afterward, on account of the Philippines. The last sum is nearly as great as the total value of all the exports of the islands in 1896, which reached the sum of $20,756,250, and nearly twice as great as the total value of the imports, which in the same year amounted to $10,937,500. These values are approximate, but they are those of *The Statesman's Year-Book* for 1898. The figures that we are certain of are those of our own Bureau of Statistics concerning our trade with the Philippines. These show that for the fiscal year 1898, ending on the 30th of June, the value of our exports to the Philippines amounted to $127,804, and of our imports thence to $3,830,415. In other words, it is proposed to tax the people of this country to an amount ranging from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year, in order that some private persons in this country, some of whom may not even be citizens, shall conduct under the American flag a trade which, all told, has not over an annual value of quite $4,000,000, and the profits on which may possibly reach $1,000,000. . . . Without regard to the great moral and political questions involved, without regard to the proposition that we, a democracy, shall exercise despotic rule over an alien people without their consent, that we shall take away from Spain territory that we have practically promised to leave untouched, the shrewd and business-like American people will be the laughing-stock of practical business men the world over if they finally insist on the acquisition of a commerce which may possibly make an annual market of from $2,500,000 to $16,000,000 worth of our products at a yearly cost to the country of at least $20,000,000."—*Harper's Weekly* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

High Civilization in the Philippines Impossible.—"To-day the torrid zone is a belt of semibarbarism. Its inhabitants resist the civilization of the temperate zones instinctively, because they have not the mental and moral fiber to uphold it.

"Civilization is the result of effort; in the temperate zones effort is necessary to existence. To those peoples whose life is a protracted struggle for existence against the forces of nature, civilization, which is the other name for the subjection of the conditions hostile to existence, is the final reward. The struggle for existence, century after century, has made out of wild men the nations which control the world. Any people which attains a position where constant labor and energetic effort are not necessary to existence, and which in consequence ceases effort, will surely fall to the rear and be labeled a decaying nation. . . . . .

"And yet with this belt of invincible barbarism around the earth's center, enthusiastic people talk of carrying the civilization of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany to the inhabitants of the Philippines, and with it propose to transform them into a highly civilized people in a comparatively limited space of time. Climate and costless sustenance have, during the centuries, made these people what they are, and no great intellectual and industrial advance can be expected until the conditions are changed. Even if the inhabitants of the torrid belt should be transplanted to the sterner climates of civilized countries, it is probable they would not possess the stamina to bear the burdens which civilization imposes."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Indianapolis.*

Simplest Solution to Take All the Islands.—"Senator Thurston yesterday [August 10] expressed himself in favor of the last-named view [retain Luzon alone], and we perceive that it will be the solution that soon will be widely and strongly urged. But why should the island of Luzon be retained and the other islands be handed back to Spain or divided among the hungry nations of Europe, which will hasten to seize upon them if we withdraw our claim? Do those who favor keeping the island of Luzon realize the relation which it bears to the remainder of the group? According to the more or less accurate census of 1887 the population of all the islands was about 7,000,000 and their area a little over 114,000 square miles. The island of Luzon alone contained a population of 3,442,941 and an area of 40,875 square miles. Just about half the whole population is in Luzon, and if any difficulty in establishing government will be met it will be met in the mountainous interior regions of that island. The others are much easier to handle. And, besides, Luzon dominates the group. Practically it is the Philippines. The additional responsibility which this country would assume from keeping all the islands would be comparatively small.

"On the other hand, the responsibilities which we would assume and the dangers we would court from declining to take the other islands would be very great. If we have all the islands, we can avoid complications with other countries. If we have only one of them, and Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, and Japan divide the others up among them, we shall be in perpetual danger of becoming involved in squabbles with some or all of them. By having all the islands the problem of governing them will be simple."—*The News* (*Silver Rep.*), *Denver.*

Another Indian Question Multiplied by Thirty.—"The only questions, then, as to the Philippines is what we want to take and what we are entitled in honesty to take. To take the whole or a preponderant part of the whole is simply to take another 'Indian question' multiplied by thirty. These 7,500,000 to 9,000,000 Mestizos, Negritos, Chinese, and Malays would become the 'wards of the Government.' We should have to conquer them—a task for which Admiral Dewey estimates a need of 150,000 men, while General Merritt wants 50,000 even to regulate affairs in the outskirts of Manila; but after conquering them we could neither expatriate nor assimilate them. We should have to treat them as we do our own redskins, pay for their land when we took it, and provide a vast system of agency government whether we did or not. Such a system costs now over $8,000,000 for a little less than 250,000 Indians. There are thirty times as many Filipinos, of whom the vast majority are less capable of civilization than our aborigines, who have yielded less to the influences of the Roman

From a New Portrait.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL BLANCO,

Head of the Spanish Commission for the Evacuation of Cuba.

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Catholic church than any other barbarians on earth. . . . It is easy to talk of 'civilizing' them, but what are the data for such an accomplishment? We tried all other methods on the North American Indian before settling upon the present expensive but apparently unavoidable means. Shall we go back into the 'century of dishonor' and efface these tribes as we did at first those of our plains? The administration that is caught at it by the American people would have a short shrift. But what else can be done except, as we have indicated, to follow our recent and fearfully costly Indian policy?"—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"The home and business interests of the country are abundantly satisfied with peace on the highly favorable terms already explicitly secured, and they will demand that the peace continue even at the cost of leaving the mercenary and treacherous Aguinaldo to fight out for himself the problem of life in the Philippines under a radically reformed Spanish administration."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield, Mass.*

"While bloodless pedagogs of the Mugwump stripe are remembering Sumner and Cleveland, the virile yeomanry of the Demo-

CAPTAIN-GENERAL MACIAS,
Spanish Commissioner for the Evacuation of Porto Rico.

cratic Party are thinking of Jefferson and Jackson. They do not object to the spread of American civilization and the increase of American strength and prosperity, and they feel quite as competent as the English, French, Dutch, and Russians have proved themselves to be to get along with a newly recruited citizenship of alien origin and residence."—*The Chronicle* (*Rep.*), *San Francisco.*

"If ever we assume sovereignty over those islands, we will be at once, and without help, plunged into the maelstrom of European politics and diplomacy, and will have wandered irretrievably away from the safe and firm foundations on which the wise fathers and founders of our republic planted its everlasting pillars and supports."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Richmond, Va.*

"It is not merely a question of self-interest which bids us to keep the empire we have won. It is a moral duty as well. There would be no kindness to Spain in permitting the continuation of its disastrous colonial policy in the Philippines. There would be no justice to any one in handing the islands now to another power. The only thing we can possibly do is to keep them. This is becoming so obvious that even the most timorous of Little Americans must soon be forced to admit it."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Providence, R. I.*

"Our commissioners have only to insist on retaining what the American army and navy have wrested from Spanish dominion. Public opinion in this country will not tolerate the idea of the surrender of a single island, or forgive the statesmen responsible for such a surrender."—*The Sun* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"Let us have imperialism, and we shall have political plunder galore. Incidentally we shall have a foreign alliance, either with England or some other 'thief of the world,' for she is not alone in meriting that title. Much good it will do the American taxpayer to know that he is supporting an enormous army for the purpose of plundering ten million Asiatic hybrids, not for the benefit of him, the taxpayer, not for the benefit of the army, but for the benefit solely of a gang of adventurers who are 'carrying the banner of civilization to the far East,' in their carpet-bags."—*The Pilot* (*Irish Cath.*), *Boston.*

"As we probably must hold all that we have acquired, and as the acquisition of Manila will carry in it the control of the entire island of Luzon, the remainder of the archipelago could alone be left to Spain, under any circumstances. No circumstances can be naturally conceived in which Spain would not rather have the remnants of the Philippines go, with Luzon, to the United States than undertake to hold or manage them herself."—*The Eagle* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Brooklyn.*

"The flag raised by Rear-Admiral Dewey in Manila is there to stay. There is no occasion for hysterics to assure this fact. . . . But Manila is not the Philippines. Its possession and retention fortunately do not impose upon us the government and care of 1,400 islands, with their seven millions of barbarians. We have the juice of the orange without the rind and pulp."—*The World* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York.*

THE CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

THO President McKinley has not yet been in office eighteen months, he has had two Secretaries of State and is about to have a third. The present incumbent, William R. Day, has announced his intention of retiring to private life. It was understood that he assumed the duties of the office upon Mr. Sherman's resignation with great reluctance, and only because of his personal loyalty to the President. It is also understood that he will head the peace commission and thus formally close the war before returning to his home in Canton. The reasons for his retirement are thus reported by the press:

"I can not afford to retain this position. I am not a rich man, and the social responsibilities that go with the place are more than I can assume. Foreign ambassadors and diplomats extend courtesies to me as Secretary of State that I naturally feel called upon to reciprocate, and no man of moderate means can return the courtesies in a proper manner and live on the salary attached to this office."

The announcement is made that Colonel John Hay, ambassador to the court of St. James, has been requested to take the portfolio which Secretary Day lays aside, and that he has consented to do so. The newspaper comment on the retiring and the incoming secretaries is almost without exception gratulatory. Especially does Mr. Day's course call out the highest praise. The following from *The Mail and Express* (Rep., New York) is a sample of the general tone of comment from journals of all parties:

"The victories of diplomacy have kept pace with the victories of war and have gone far toward the restoration of peace upon the terms prescribed by the President. Judge Day's statesmanship has averted foreign intervention, repeatedly threatened before hostilities began and urgently sought by Spain at every stage of her disasters. It has met and countered every byplay of an enemy skilled in all the arts of hoodwinking chancelleries and outwitting diplomats. It has made friends of enemies and converted jealousies into sympathies. It has been supported, with how much ability history yet unwritten will record, by the skill and ability of our representatives at every foreign court.

"So swift has been the rush of events and so rapid have been the changes in our international relations that it is difficult to

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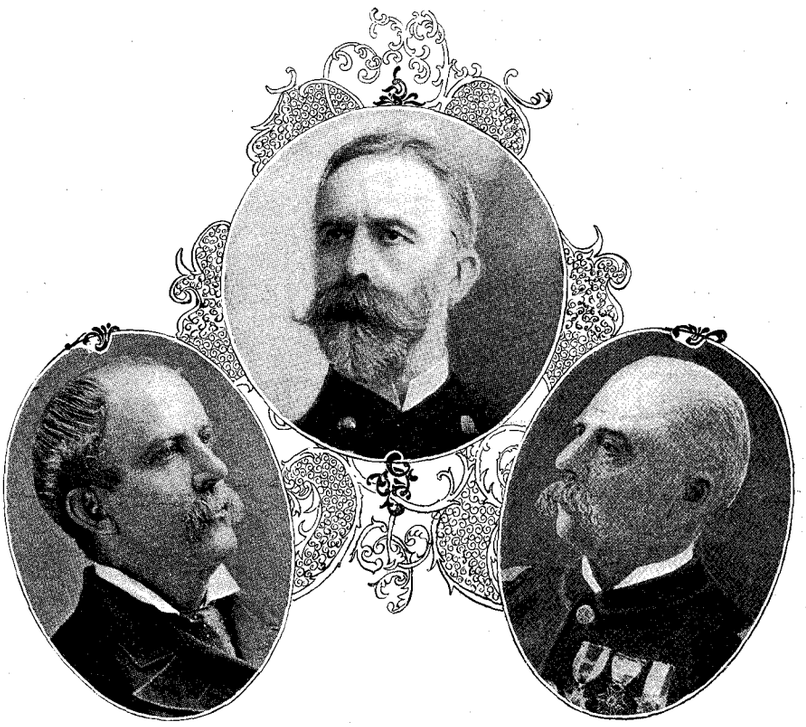
bring the mind to realize all that has happened and all that has been prevented from happening in the great field outside the actual theater of war. Only last spring the hand of every nation seemed against the United States. Our relations with Great Britain, while those of formal harmony, were chilly, and were irritated by the new tariff and by the group of questions relating especially to Canada. France and Italy were both open in their expressions of sympathy with their Latin neighbor. Germany echoed with the theatrical impudence of her kaiser and threatened further exclusion of American products. Austria's premier, Goluchowski, uttered a bold overture to all Europe to join in a tariff war against the United States. Even Russia, our historic friend, viewed with suspicious gaze our approaching conflict with a power that held possessions in the Orient which would be sure to become one object of our attack. Almost every republic of Central and South America, even tho free from Spanish rule by successful rebellion, and even tho under obligations to the United States for protection from European bullying, rang with words of inherited Latin sympathy for the mother country so obviously rushing upon her own destruction.



REAR-ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON.

MAJOR-GENERAL M. C. BUTLER. MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES F. WADE.

UNITED STATES CUBAN COMMISSION.

"Such was the aspect of our foreign relations upon the verge of war. If not menacing, it was an outlook not inviting to aggression. But the advent of peace beholds a wondrous change. . . . Throughout this war our Department of State has been firm, yet tactful; determined, yet conciliatory. We emerge from the conflict strengthened upon every side, ready to take our new position among the family of nations with the cordial welcome of most and with the applause and approval of all."

Many of the journals moralize upon the reasons which Secretary Day gives for his retirement. The following on this point is from the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"The frankness of Secretary Day commands respect. It has long been known that the pay of the high officers of the United States Government was inadequate. We do not forget that Walter Q. Gresham lived within his salary when he was Secretary of State. He had the strength of character to keep within his income, and his income was such as compelled him to refrain from extensive entertainment of the members of the diplomatic corps. Other cabinet officers without independent fortunes have not always had the same courage. They have left Washington with a burden of debts. Rich men, like Blaine and Evarts and Olney and Foster and Bayard and Sherman, have lived within their means, but they had a large independent income in addition to the $8,000 which they received from the Government. The social duties of our representatives abroad are such that only rich men can afford to accept appointment. Whitelaw Reid received $17,000 a year as ambassador to France, and it was commonly reported that he paid $18,000 a year house rent in Paris. We know it may be said that the rich men who have received appointments abroad and at home have set a pace which poor men can not keep. We think, however, that the truer explanation of this condition will be found in the fact that other nations pay higher salaries than the United States, and that it is the pace set by representatives of other governments that is responsible for the heavy expenses of holding high office.

"The members of the British cabinet receive $25,000 a year. The salary of the British ambassador in Washington is as large as that of President McKinley. George N. Curzon, who is to be the British viceroy in India, will have an annual income from the office of $250,000. . . . It is a high honor to serve the country at Washington, but men should not be compelled to pay for that honor. The salary of members of the Cabinet should be doubled, and the Government should at least own the ministerial residence in capitals to which we send ambassadors, if not in all the large capitals. Then the big item of rent would be eliminated from the expenses of our representatives abroad, and our Government would have a fixed habitation on the Continent."

The principal events in the career of the incoming Secretary are already well known to the public. They are restated in the following from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

"A glance at Colonel Hay's lifework will suffice to show that he is a trained diplomat, as the word is understood abroad, where it is justly deemed ridiculous to entrust delicate and complicated matters of international import to the care of a mere politician or any one else who has not the skill and knowledge of negotiation which come alone from long training and seasoned experience. Colonel Hay, after his Brown University course, studied law in the office of Abraham Lincoln, whose private secretary he afterward became. Before the end of the war he served as a staff officer under Generals Hunter and Gilmore, and after the war was successively Secretary of Legation at Paris, Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna, and Secretary of Legation at Madrid. From 1879 to 1881 he was first Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, and in March last was appointed to the court of St. James. Colonel Hay has at times acted as the editor of the New York *Tribune*, and his literary productions are genuine contributions to American literature. The most striking characteristic of the man is his versatility—his 'many-sidedness.' His 'Castilian Days' has the delicacy, the charm, the lightness of touch of literary playfulness; his 'Life of Lincoln,' written in collaboration with John G. Nicolay, is a work of monumental laboriousness, which must serve as the storehouse from which future biographers of Lincoln will draw their materials; and his poem, 'Jim Bludso,' has a rude strength which breathes with a certain elemental vigor and freshness. He is a sound constitutional and international lawyer, a scholar without pedantry, a wit, a genial man, and, as Sydney Smith would say, 'he has as much sense as if he had no wit, and as much wit as if he had no sense.'

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"It is a fortunate circumstance that such a man has been found to conduct our foreign affairs at this period of our history."

Comment of a somewhat less trustful tone is found in the Chicago *Journal:*

"Mr. Hay's career is all before him. It is unusual for a man to spend forty years in public life as politician and political writer without creating a pretty definite impression of his abilities. But this is true of Mr. Hay. He is known as a skilful writer, a man of fine taste in literature, and an amusing public speaker. He is an agreeable man personally, and therein he is an improvement on his predecessor. He married a very rich woman, and he has spent gracefully the money that Amasa Stone ground out by the customary methods of the Western millionaire of the pioneer days. He has been suspected of hunting tufts; he has a gusto for the luxury of riches; he is popularly supposed to be the author of that cowardly libel on American workingmen called 'The Bread-Winners.' He has had the good taste to escape conviction for this last offense, but he seems to be more ashamed of the homely verses with which he first burst upon the attention of the public. He is one of the authors of a life of Lincoln that outweighs other lives.

"But none of these things—nor all of them—decisively fix the character of Mr. Hay. At sixty years of age, after an intimate acquaintance with public affairs extending over a period beginning before the war, he is almost an unknown quantity. While we have no reason to expect anything from him, we have many reasons to hope much. He seems to be of an indolent disposition, but the task before him is one to give life to all the powers with which he has been credited by his indulgent friends."

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

THE cessation of hostilities with Spain has been taken by the newspapers as a sort of release from the obligations which they recognized up to that time of suppressing harsh criticism on the conduct of the war. We have already treated at some length the comments that have been made upon the War Department; but the Navy Department is now also in receipt of considerable censure, not, indeed, for the conduct of its share of the war, but for the division of honors since. In the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy for advancement of those officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago, Commodore Schley was recommended for advancement six numbers, to the post of rear-admiral, and (Acting) Admiral Sampson was recommended for advancement eight numbers.

The controversy that had already occurred, shortly after the Santiago engagement, when it was thought by many that Sampson's despatch announcing the result was an attempt to deprive Schley of the honors rightly due the latter, but which had ceased in large measure when Sampson's full report, accompanied by Schley's, was received, has been renewed since the action of the Secretary was announced. To meet the criticism made, Secretary Long gave out for publication, August 8, a letter written by him in response to one of the critics. The letter contained the following paragraphs:

"(1) Admiral Sampson was selected for the command of the North Atlantic squadron because the department, in the exercise of its best judgment, with an eye single to the public interests, believed that he was especially fitted for the place. Admiral Sicard, who held the command, having become incapacitated for duty by reason of sickness, was necessarily withdrawn, by order of the department, and Sampson was next in command. These two are especially accomplished ordnance officers, having been each at the head of the Ordnance Bureau and having devoted themselves to that branch of naval science. Sampson is a man of the very highest professional attainments, solely devoted to his duty. He never pushes himself forward, and when you accuse him of anything of that sort you do most cruel injustice to a man who has never sought favor or applause in any other way than by the simple discharge of his duty. . . . . .

"(4) Please bear in mind the variety and weight of the responsibilities which were upon Admiral Sampson for the month prior to the great battle which destroyed Cervera's fleet. He was commanding officer of the whole squadron; charged with the blockading of the whole Cuban coast; charged with the detail of all the movements of ships; charged with clerical correspondence with the department and other officials, and especially charged with preventing the escape of Cervera. Remember that this man, whom you so sweepingly accuse, was devoting his days and nights to these duties. If you will read the orders issued by him, beginning with June 1, you will find that the most thorough precautions had been taken to prevent the escape of Cervera; that our fleet was kept constantly in line, so far from the entrance at night, and so far by day; that the most rigid care with searchlights and every other appliance was taken every night; that the commanding officer of every vessel knew his post and his duty in case of an attempt to escape; so that, when that attempt came, the movement to prevent it, by the attack of our vessels upon the outcoming Spaniards, went on like clockwork; as, at Chattanooga, every movement of that great battle was carried out, altho General Grant was neither at Missionary Ridge nor Lookout Mountain."

Points 2 and 3 of the Secretary's letter, omitted above, refer to Sampson's course at Porto Rico, where, the secretary says, he followed instructions from Washington to make a simple reconnoissance, and to his course in refraining from taking the fleet into the harbor of Santiago in pursuit of Cervera's fleet, which course also was in accordance with his explicit orders "not to expose his armored ships to the risk of sinking by mines." The Secretary adds further that all Admiral Sampson's subordinate officers recognize the fact that "the battle was fought under his orders, and the victory was the consummation of his thorough preparations."

The day before the above letter was made public a statement appeared in the press from Captain A. T. Mahan, of the naval board of strategy, also defending the action of the department in recommending Sampson's advancement beyond Schley. Captain Mahan also makes the point that all the previous disposition of affairs had been made by Sampson, and that to the completeness of his arrangements was due the fact that Cervera was forced to attempt escape by day instead of by night. The United States ships fought and chased the Spanish fleet in the order previously determined upon. Captain Mahan says further:

"From first to last the second in command needed to make no signal of a tactical character, and made none, so far as is shown by his own report, or that of the captain of the ship. That is, the second in command exercised no special directive functions of a flag or general officer while the fighting lasted. In this there was no fault, for there was no need for signals; but the fact utterly does away with any claim to particular merit as second in command, without in the least impairing the commodore's credit for conduct in all possible respects gallant and officer-like."

These statements have not, however, silenced the newspaper critics. The Washington *Post*, for instance, admitting that Sampson made the arrangements beforehand, proceeds to criticize some of those arrangements:

"The judgment of nine out of every ten impartial laymen is that Sampson's blockade was neither so wonderfully designed nor so superhumanly conducted as its author and his laureates claim. The problem itself was absolutely devoid of complications. Any sub-lieutenant in the fleet would have made exactly the same arrangements, for none other were imaginable. And, as for the execution, it is undeniable that Sampson himself committed the only act which could by any possibility imperil its success. When he left the blockading force on Sunday morning to sail to a point seven miles distant for purposes of conference with General Shafter, he took with him one of the two vessels which, according to his own and everybody else's belief, were capable of running down Cervera's fastest cruisers. He weakened his own squadron at its most urgent and important point, and this for no conceivable reason unless it was his unwillingness to neglect his own personal comfort. Cervera's ships were captured or destroyed, as things turned out, but the detachment of the swift

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cruiser *New York* at such a critical moment can hardly be said to have contributed to that glorious consummation.

"There was another blunder, also, which does not appear to be uppermost in the minds of Sampson's champions, and that was the attempt to block the channel at the entrance of Santiago harbor. Everybody now knows that the capture of Santiago was made easy for us by the attempted escape of Cervera's fleet, and yet Sampson ordained the very expedient which, if it had succeeded, would have made that attempt impossible. Had the *Merrimac* been sunk exactly where Sampson planned to have it, Santiago would have cost us thousands of lives and untold sufferings."

The Philadelphia *Times* also tries its teeth on Secretary Long's statement. It says:

"The Secretary of the Navy has justified Commodore Sampson's claim to honors for the destruction of Cervera's fleet, in which he had no active part, on the ground that he was the commander-in-chief of the naval forces engaged, and, therefore, constructively present. But how came he to have that position? The secretary says that when Admiral Sicard, who held the command of the North Atlantic squadron, was incapacitated by sickness, 'Sampson was next in command.' This is one of those half truths that give respectability to lies.

"Sampson was the senior captain in the particular squadron that had been under Sicard; but the other squadrons in Atlantic waters were in command of commodores—Howell, Watson, Schley—and there was at least one able and experienced rear-admiral available for assignment to a fleet. Bunce, however, was left on shore, and since both Watson and Schley would have outranked Sampson, then but a captain, if their squadrons were joined, Sampson was made an acting rear-admiral, by an arbitrary 'gunboat commission,' and so became 'commander-in-chief.'

"This was before he had done anything whatever to distinguish himself, before he had even given an order for the blockade of Santiago; so that even if we admit the technical claim growing out of this position, it but emphasizes the injustice to the man who was naturally entitled to the command, who actually did command, both when the blockade was instituted and when it was broken, and who is now practically degraded to give permanent effect to this premeditated favoritism."

The New York *Herald* places itself in line with the critics, as follows:

"It is all very well to say that he [Sampson] laid his plans for an effective blockade skilfully; that Cervera's squadron was destroyed when it tried to escape, altho, 'unfortunately,' Admiral Sampson was absent just at the moment it made its attempt. The cold fact remains that Sampson has been put ahead of Schley and has not proved himself either another Farragut or a Porter, or even a Dewey, as a justification for it."

REAR-ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. W. GORDON. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE.

UNITED STATES PORTO RICAN COMMISSION.

The Chicago *Times-Herald*, on the other hand, accepts Secretary Long's statement as entirely satisfactory:

"The answer of Secretary Long to one of the inconsiderate assailants of Admiral Sampson is a sweeping and masterful rebuke to those who have criticized the course of the admiral in the operations at Santiago. That these criticisms have been devoid of sense or reason is now generally acknowledged even by those who were foolish enough to give them currency before the public was fully advised in regard to the conditions which prevailed at the time Cervera made his attempt to escape from the harbor."

The Boston *Transcript* calls attention to the fact that the controversy is one in which neither Sampson nor Schley is taking any part, and it calls in question the newspaper opinion of Schley's "dashing" qualities. It reproduces from *Harper's Weekly* a portion of a letter written from Schley's fleet as evidence that this opinion of his "dashing" character is not sustained by facts. The letter was, in part, as follows:

"It soon became known that Cervera was at Santiago, and had reached there on the 19th. As soon as the news was credibly confirmed—on May 21—Sampson sent despatches to Schley so informing him, and directing him to proceed to Santiago, first satisfying himself that the Spanish ships were not at Cienfuegos. Schley received these despatches on the 23d. It took him another day to convince himself that the Spanish squadron was not in Cienfuegos, and on the evening of the 24th he sailed for Santiago—or, perhaps it would be more accurate to say, in the direction of Santiago; for from the time Schley arrived at Cienfuegos his movements lack promptness and purpose. The distance from Cienfuegos to Santiago is three hundred miles—twenty-five hours at Schley's best squadron speed—twelve knots. The object being to blockade and hold Cervera, his plain duty was to reach Santiago as soon as possible and institute a close blockade. It was not doubted that he would do this. Leaving Cienfuegos in the evening of May 24, he should have reached Santiago before midnight of the 25th. But he did not blockade Santiago until the evening of the 28th of May—four days after sailing from Cienfuegos. Why not, has never been satisfactorily explained. He proceeded to the eastward, and reached the vicinity of Santiago, but thirty miles to the southward, on May 26. On the 27th he started west, signaling to his squadron that he was going back to Key West (800 miles) to coal, and telegraphed the department to this effect; but before he had gone very far he was overhauled by the *Harvard* with a telegram which turned him back again, and on the 28th he appeared off Santiago and lay off the port until Admiral Sampson came on June 1."

The Transcript's comment on this is as follows:

"Here certainly was not a great display of energy or judgment.

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On the contrary there was manifest an easygoing disposition that is scarcely consistent with the claims set up for Schley that he is a dashing commander. We have quoted somewhat extensively from this letter because there is good reason for believing that the views of its writer are identical with those held in naval circles likely to be peculiarly well informed."

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

THE war with Spain has furnished an opportunity to test the value of the negro, after thirty years of freedom, in military enterprises. The "regulars" sent to Santiago included four negro regiments, and many of the reports sent by newspaper correspondents make special mention of the courage displayed by these regiments, especially in assault. Thus in a despatch from Washington to the New York *Evening Post*, a non-commissioned officer is represented as speaking in the following words of the Tenth colored cavalry in the early fighting around Santiago:

"I was standing near Captain Capron and Hamilton Fish and saw them shot down. They were with the 'Rough Riders,' and ran into an ambuscade, tho they had been warned of the danger. If it had not been for the negro cavalry, the 'Rough Riders' would have been exterminated. I am not a negro lover. My father fought with Mosby's Rangers, and I was born in the South, but the negroes saved that fight, and the day will come when General Shafter will give them credit for their bravery."

T. Thomas Fortune, the colored correspondent of the New York *Sun*, reports one of the troopers of this same regiment as speaking as follows of the battle of San Juan:

"A foreign officer, standing near our position when we started out to make that charge, was heard to say: 'Men, for heaven's sake, don't go up that hill! It will be impossible for human beings to take that position! You can't stand the fire!' Notwithstanding this, with a terrific yell we rushed up to the enemy's works, and you know the result. Men who saw him say that when this officer saw us make the charge he turned his back upon us and wept."

The war correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution* bears witness as follows:

"All that can be said in praise of any regiment that participated in the campaign can be said of those regiments which were made up of colored troops, and I am glad to quote General Wheeler as saying:

"'The only thing necessary in handling a colored regiment is to have officers over them who are equally courageous. Give them the moral influence of good leadership, and they are as fine soldiers as exist anywhere in the world. Put them where you want them, point out what you want them to shoot at, and they will keep on shooting until either their officers tell them to stop or they are stopped by the enemy.'"

The same correspondent goes on to say that these troops not only fought well, but that the Twenty-fourth colored regiment did great service in nursing the sick and wounded and in building hospitals.

The question of the enlistment of colored troops in the volunteer service created, it will be remembered, some friction in the beginning of the war. The President sent a message to Congress, in consequence of appeals made to him at that time by the negroes, recommending the enlistment of twenty-five negro regiments in the regular army, on which recommendation Congress failed to act. Colored troops were enlisted, however, in the volunteer service in Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. In nearly all these States the officers, from colonel down, were white men.

The question is still a disputed one as to the practicability of using the negroes as soldiers. The two principal dailies of New Orleans—*The Times-Democrat* and *The Picayune*—are at issue on the subject. The former says it would be better for the black man to stay at home. His place is not in the army. First, the negroes have not yet put such a length of time between themselves and barbarism as to make them sure of themselves on trying occasions. Second, comparing themselves beside white Southern soldiers would breed unpleasantness, perhaps mutiny. White privates might refuse to salute negro officers. Third:

"The white soldier would instinctively feel that the common performance of duties side by side with the colored soldier would be the entering wedge of that dream of 'social equality' between the two races which has been and is sporadically entertained at the North, but against which the white Southerner has set his face as firmly as if the maintenance of the chasm were a decree of fate."

On the other hand, *The Picayune* combats the suggestion that no negro soldiers should be enlisted. It does not want to see the South stripped of its young white men in order to keep the young black men at home. It insists that the latter should do their share of the fighting, and scouts the idea that their presence in the ranks will disgrace the flag. It remarks further:

"But for some such false notion in the early sixties of this century, the Southern slaves would have been freed and put in the ranks to defend their freedom. But that plan, which such a man as General Lee approved, was rejected by the people, who sent their sons to stop bullets, some of which at least they might have escaped if we had put in the field freed slaves to meet the 93,000 negro troops, mostly our own slaves, which the Federal Government sent against us. It is right and proper that the negroes should fight, whether voluntarily or under compulsion, for their country, and they should have such negroes for officers as may be found worthy and capable. But the negro troops should be kept distinctly separate from the whites, and they, as well as all the forces, should be kept under real military discipline. . . . . .

"As the great republic of the West seems about to engage in new lines of foreign conquest, in which the people of many races and nations will be brought under one flag, it would be wise to learn lessons from the Romans, who were the masters in foreign conquest, and in the administration of foreign provinces. The Romans had, in their armies, soldiers of many nationalities and races; but they were never mixed together. There were Gallic legions, British legions, Italian legions, Spanish legions, African legions, and others; but the troops of each nationality were kept separate, and interassociation was discouraged, even to the extent of keeping up race prejudices and conflicts."

While the negroes have everywhere manifested a lively disposition to enlist, in a great many places their leaders have laid down this ultimatum: No negro officers, no negro soldiers. This declaration has gone up from many of the religious bodies of the negro race. On this point the Minneapolis *Tribune* speaks as follows:

"This is the practical difficulty that has confronted both the state and the national governments and has prevented the enlistment of colored volunteers so far. Race prejudice is as yet too strong to admit of whites and negroes getting along amicably as officers and privates in the same company or regiment. The fact may be deplorable, but it is nevertheless a fact. If it were possible to secure enough competent colored men to officer a number of regiments or brigades, it might be well for the Government to undertake the task of organizing separate colored commands—but of course they would have to be under the orders of the corps or department commander or general-in-chief. The only other alternative would be to organize colored regiments on the model of the regular army, with white commissioned officers and colored non-commissioned officers and privates."

General Thomas J. Morgan, writing to the New York *Independent* on the question of making negroes commissioned officers, says:

"Naturally and necessarily the question of fitness for official responsibility is the prime test that ought to be applied; and if negroes can not be found of sufficient intelligence or preparation for the duties incumbent on army officers, nobody should object to the places being given to qualified white men. But so long as we draw no race-line of distinction as against German or Irishmen, and institute no test of religion, politics, or culture, we ought not to erect an artificial barrier of color. If the negroes are competent, they should be commissioned. If they are incompetent, they should not be trusted with the grave responsibilities attaching to official position. I believe they are competent."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SECRETARY ALGER seems unable to get his flag of truce recognized.—*Detroit News.*

IT is incorrect to speak of the "fall of Porto Rico." It is a great rise for Porto Rico.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT is ominous for Sampson to hear that no babies are being named after him.—*The Herald, Salt Lake City.*

THE War Department is beginning to realize how rough Colonel Roosevelt can ride.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

THE full name of the young king of Spain has twenty-one syllables in it. Shall we not retain one or more of these for coaling-stations?—*Chicago Record.*

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Positively Last Appearance of the Successful "Free Cuba" Company, William McKinley, Manager

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

1. Miles, a Gilt-Edged General. 2. Wandering Willie Watson. 3. Funny Mac Canara the pays both ways—positively the best that ever went through the canal) 4. Terrible Teddy Roosevelt: liable to do anything. 5. Grumbling Garcia of the Appetite Army. 6. Alphonso XIII, an innocent boy with too much property. 7. Col. Hunter of the Rough Riders, a dreadful man to meet. 8. Cyclone Mahoney, the Avenger. 9. Capt. Sigsbee, who taken his coffee and his blowing up with equal calmness. 10. Capt. Clark, who has been around Cape Horn a few times. 11. Casabianca Blanco, the Boy on the Burning Deck. 12. Shafter, a large man with a gun. 13. Schley, the man who caught him. 14. Shafter, a large man with a gun. 15. Sagasta, a sagacious statesman of the Mark Tapley type. 16. Hobson, a representative American naval officer. 17. Lee, walking gentleman in the first act. 18. Bombastic Blanco, a mediæval master of fiction. 19. Day, an inveterate statesman, who is out of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth acts, and has never put in an appearance. 20. Long, an inoffensive letter writer, now performing as a mere memory. 21. Dewey, the man who did, 22. Simpson, friend to the manager. 23. Wicked Weyler, a remarkable villain of the old school. 24. Newsboy, his life was one long yell of American victory. 25. William McKinley, to whom we are indebted for a very satisfactory performance.

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LETTERS AND ART.

TOLSTOÏ THE SON VERSUS TOLSTOÏ THE FATHER.

A CURIOUS literary controversy has arisen in the house of Count Tolstoï, which is now divided against itself. The great writer's son, L. L. Tolstoï, who made his *début* several months ago by the publication of a story in a periodical, recently produced a novel of some pretension, called "A Chopin Prelude." The title suggests Tolstoï *père's* famous "Kreutzer Sonata," and was intended to suggest it. In fact, the young Tolstoï's work is a challenge and reply to the theories on love and marriage which startled the world in the count's assault upon the modern family. To Beethoven Tolstoï the son opposes Chopin; to a sonata he opposes a prelude; and even to the Biblical mottoes and quotations of the father he finds other Biblical mottoes to oppose. Tolstoï *père* quoted Matthew: "That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart." Tolstoï *fils* replies by quoting Genesis: "It is not good that the man should be alone," and: "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother and shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh."

The critics regard this piquant literary controversy with great interest. They find the novel of the younger Tolstoï to be rather colorless as a work of art, but significant as an attack upon his father's teachings. In the mouth of the novel's hero, Komkoff, the author puts direct criticisms of the ideas of "The Kreutzer Sonata." We quote the following expressions, given in *Novosti's* (St. Petersburg) review of the book:

"From childhood up we are all taught perversely to treat sexual relations as something mysteriously illicit. When we read about the first sin and fall of man, we are induced to look upon the matter as really sinful, whereas, in reality, we have to deal with an organic necessity, without which man would not exist on the earth and upon which, moreover, depends even his psychical balance and welfare. Think how absurd it is, in reality, to treat that as a sin to which we owe our life, that sacred relation which has given us and breathed into us the divine principle of existence. . . . My poor brain can not assimilate such wisdom. That our ideal should be annihilation, the destruction of the human species, simply because the great sages, Buddha, Schopenhauer, Hartmann, have ever thought so! Our aim in life, we are told, should be absolute purity. When men shall attain that ideal, they will beat their swords into plowshares, lie down, embrace one another, and die! Then shall God's kingdom reign on earth. But, pray, for whom will that kingdom dawn? Why should we strive and suffer to reach an ideal when our only compensation is to be death? Whom will this prospect attract? What wiseacre will adopt a philosophy which asks the impossible?"

Komkoff sneers at those who advocate celibacy, and declares that the aim of life is to promote life, not death. The duty of the good and wise is to perfect man and make his life happier and fuller and freer. Progress, our hero says, means onward movement, and this is impossible except in conformity with nature and its laws. We must learn to comprehend and interpret these laws, not violate them. Regarding the effects of "The Kreutzer Sonata," Komkoff says:

"They have been mischievous, because many of the readers have remained single, desiring to lead a purer life and to preach the same. . . . Those who have tried asceticism and celibacy have killed their natural tendencies, their youth, all that is good in them, every gift of God. Adopt this doctrine, and the only alternative is death."

The Russian poet and writer, H. Minsky, in reviewing this story, says that at bottom it agrees with the views of Tolstoï *père* regarding sexual relations, and protests against them in the name of mere instinct. "There is no philosophic depth, no vital thought in the novel, and it can not be classed either with the old or the new literature. The father-giant built a tall, somber pyramid, while the son-pigmy made an attack upon it merely because he stands on the first step and, looking down, does not see what is over his head." The critic proceeds to show that in Ibsen and other modern writers we find the same ideas of love and purity as in Tolstoï the father's famous novel. He says:

"The heroine in the 'Comedy of Love' refuses to marry her lover *because* she loves him and prefers to marry an old man for whom she has no affection. The heroine of 'The Wild Duck,' Ellida, prefers the feeling of freedom and self-respect to love, and leaves the man she passionately loves. Perhaps the problem of life can not be solved as simply as this, but it is not impossible that for the most part our disappointments and the conflicts of the modern family result from the false conception we have of marriage. Whatever the practical forms and necessities of existence, they can not affect our philosophy and religious belief; on the contrary, they must be affected by the latter. The ideal of a true, unselfish, eternal love is in direct contradiction with reality, and can only be attained in eternal negation of all forms of life. . . . . .

"One of the most profound concerns of modern literature has been the destruction of romantic love, created by the poetry of previous ages. In this effort have participated all the masters of modern letters, beginning with Ibsen and Baudelaire and ending with Maeterlinck and d'Annunzio. The greatness of Tolstoï consisted in his sincere recognition of the new truth and in his ability to repudiate his own past. He did it not because he deliberately joined the new movement, but solely in obedience to his acuteness and truthfulness. This is why, in spite of his sharp attacks upon modern art, it regards him as one of its greatest expounders and exemplars."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOWELLS'S HIGH ESTIMATE OF BELLAMY'S LITERARY GIFTS.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS has written an appreciative and sympathetic, tho brief, estimate of the late Edward Bellamy as a literary artist. Speaking of Bellamy's vision, in "Looking Backward," of what the millennium should be, Mr. Howells expresses his doubt that man should have been made to invent all those new machines and appliances to make himself happy. Howells himself would have preferred to bring about such a result in a much simpler manner, for all these inventions would, he thinks, but be a severe temptation to man's greed. Aside from this, Bellamy builded better than we knew, and perhaps better than he himself knew; for in romantic imagination he was surpassed by Hawthorne alone.

We quote further from Mr. Howells's article (*Atlant Monthly*, August):

"Somehow, whether he *knew* or not, he unerringly *felt* how the average man would feel; and all the webs of fancy that he wove were essentially of one texture through this sympathy. His imagination was intensely democratic, it was inalienably plebeian, even—that is to say, humane. It did not seek distinction of expression; it never put the simplest and plainest reader to shame by the assumption of those fine-gentleman airs which abash and dishearten more than the mere literary swell can think. He would use a phrase or a word that was common to vulgarity, if it said what he meant; sometimes he sets one's teeth on edge, in his earlier stories, by his public-school diction. But the nobility of the heart is never absent from his work; and he has always the distinction of self-forgetfulness in his art.

"I have been interested, in recurring to his earlier work, to note how almost entirely the action passes in the American village atmosphere. . . . . .

"'Looking Backward,' with its material delights, its communized facilities and luxuries, could not appeal to people on lonely farms who scarcely knew of them, or to people in cities who were tired of them, so much as to that immense average of villagers, of small-town dwellers, who had read much and seen something of them, and desired to have them. This average, whose intelligence forms the prosperity of our literature, and whose virtue

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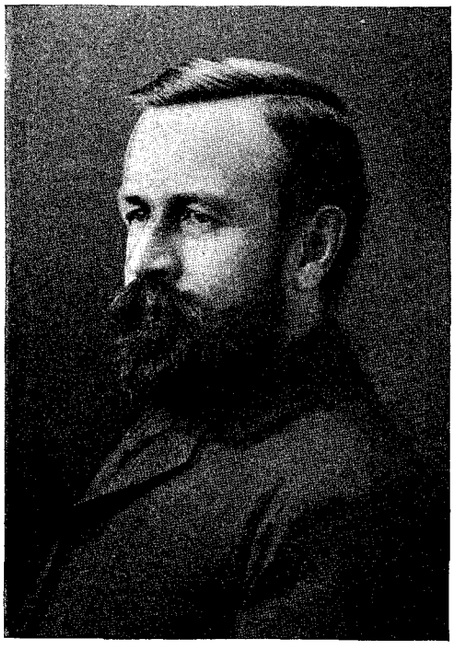
forms the strength of our nation, is the environment which Bellamy rarely travels out of in his airiest romance. He has its curiosity, its principles, its aspirations. He can tell what it wishes to know, what problem will hold it, what situation it can enter into, what mystery will fascinate it, and what noble pain it will bear. It is by far the widest field of American fiction; most of our finest artists work preferably in it, but he works in it to different effect from any other. He takes that life on its mystical side, and deals with types rather than with characters; for it is one of the prime conditions of the romancer that he shall do this. His people are less objectively than subjectively present; their import is greater in what happens to them than in what they are. But he never falsifies them or their circumstance. He ascertains them



EDWARD BELLAMY.

with a fidelity that seems almost helpless, almost ignorant of different people, different circumstances; you would think at times that he had never known, never seen, any others; but of course this is only the effect of his art. . . . . .

"I am glad that he lived to die at home in Chicopee—in the village environment by which he interpreted the heart of the American nation, and knew how to move it more than any other American author who has lived. The theory of those who think differently is that he simply moved the popular fancy; and this may suffice to explain the state of some people, but it will not account for the love and honor in which his name is passionately held by the vast average, East and West. His fame is safe with them, and his faith is an animating force concerning whose effect at this time or some other time it would not be wise to prophesy. Whether his ethics will keep his esthetics in remembrance, I do not know; but I am sure that one can not acquaint oneself with his merely artistic work, and not be sensible that in Edward Bellamy we were rich in a romantic imagination surpassed only by that of Hawthorne."

THACKERAY'S EARLY YEARS IN LONDON.

As the memoir of Thackeray's life unfolds itself in his daughter's hands through her introductions to the biographical edition of his works, we begin to get something like a true measure of the man's personal character. Thackeray, it will be remembered, forbade in his will the use of his private papers for a biography, and consequently the events of his life have not been fully understood or appreciated. Mrs. Ritchie, his accomplished daughter, for this reason has thought it wise to disregard this clause of his will, in a measure by drawing upon his diaries, his private letters, and his sketches for biographical introductions to the new edition of his works now appearing in this country and Europe.

The most interesting period of Thackeray's life was that of his early years in London, because what then happened explains much of the man and his subsequent history. In Mrs. Ritchie's introduction to the third volume of the series (containing the "Yellow-plush Papers," the "Great Hoggarty Diamond," "Cox's Diary," and various sketches) this period is illuminated in a manner heretofore impossible.

Mrs. Ritchie begins her introduction to this volume as follows:

"The early years which my father spent in London looking about him, trying his 'prentice hand in life, coming and going with his friends, were those in which he saw most of Edward FitzGerald, Charles and Arthur Butler, of John and Henry Kemble, all of whom seem to have been his playfellows. Alfred and Frederick Tennyson and John Allen are also among those who are constantly mentioned in the notes and the letters of that time.

"These young Knights of the Mahogany Tree used to meet and play and work together, or sit over their brandy and water discussing men and books and morals, speculating, joking, and contradicting each other—liking fun, and talk, and wit, and human nature, and all fanciful and noble things. Alfred Tennyson was already the poet laureate of this little court, which was roaming about London with so much vigor and cheerful mirth.

"They all went their own ways. They heartily admired each other (and no wonder), and they encouraged the minor graces as well as their major virtues."

Thackeray's parents and grandparents had come to the conclusion that he should go to the bar. Mrs. Ritchie tells us that he himself was very anxious to go to work. She says:

"Writing to his mother from Germany, January 25, 1831, he says: 'I do believe, mother, that it is not merely an appetite for novelty which prompts me, but really a desire to enter a profession and to do my duty in it. I am nearly twenty years old—at that time my father had been engaged for five years on his. I am fully aware how difficult and disagreeable my task must be for the first four years, but I have an end in view and an independence to gain; and if I can steadily keep this before me, I shall not, I trust, flinch from the pursuit of them.' By the autumn of this year the young student was established in the Temple."

Mrs. Ritchie next shows Thackeray as a young law student perched on a high stool in Mr. Taprell's office, drawing up legal documents. Mr. Taprell was a special pleader and conveyancer, and it would be curious to come across a legal document in his pupil's handwriting.

Thackeray sent his friend FitzGerald a drawing of himself seated on the high stool in Mr. Taprell's office at No. 1 Hare Court, Temple, and one of the lamp-posts and railings outside. The drawing given on the next page is from a letter home. A letter Thackeray writes to his old friend Major Carmichael-Smith in December, 1831, shows what a busy law student he was at this time:

"I go pretty regularly to my pedlers and sit with him until past 5; then I come home and read and dine till about 9 or past, when I am glad enough to go out for an hour and look at the world. As for the theater, I scarcely go there more than once a week, which is moderate indeed for me. In a few days come the Pantomimes! Huzza!

"I have been to Cambridge, where I stayed for four days feasting on my old friends, so hearty and hospitable. . . . I could have stayed there a month and fed on each.

"I find this work really very pleasant: one's day is agreeably occupied; there is a newspaper and a fire, and just enough to do. Mr. Taprell has plenty of business, and I should think would be glad of another assistant, whom I hope to provide for him in my friend Kemble, with whom I am very thick. . . . I have been employed on a long pedigree case, and find myself very tolerably amused, only it is difficult to read dry law books and to attend to them. I sit at home a good deal, but proceed very slowly. I have to lay out nearly five pounds to-day for these same ugly books."

In his diary, Thackeray records having gone to see Macready

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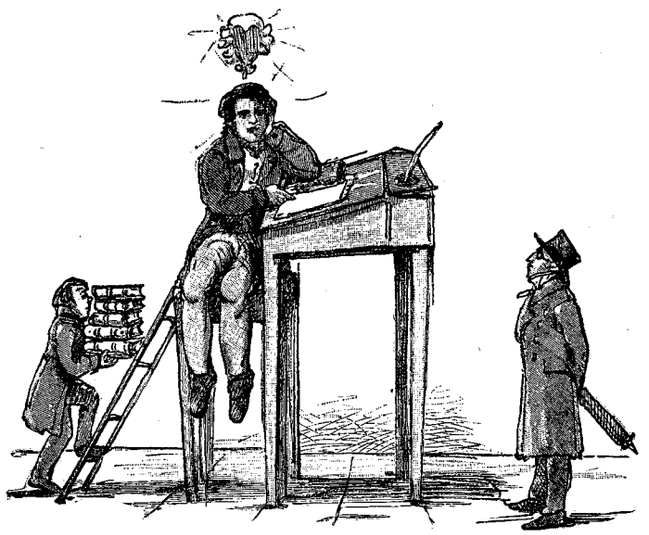
in "The Merchant of London," and his sketch of Macready is here given.

According to Mrs. Ritchie, Thackeray was a very poor politician, but he took a keen interest in politics, even going to Cornwall to make speeches for his friend, Charles Butler, who was a candidate for Parliament in the Reform campaign of 1832. Mrs. Ritchie gives this estimate of her father:

"But he was never a keen politician. Pictures and plays form a much larger share of his early interests than either politics or law cases. Only he sympathized warmly with his friends and companions, and never hesitated to utter his sympathies. It is im-



THACKERAY'S SKETCH OF HIMSELF AT HARE COURT, TEMPLE.

possible also not to feel even now how just were his instinctive provisions and criticisms. Any one reading the speeches he made in 1858, when he was standing for the city of Oxford, might realize how many of the things which he advocated then have come about. I can still remember how people blamed him for some of the things he said, for wishing for the ballot, for universal suffrage, and for all the changes that we are quite used to now, which have proved to be friendly plows making ready the land for the harvest of the future, rather than those catastrophes and cataclysms which are anticipated. 'How deeply we all regret your dear father's dangerous views,' I can remember various voices saying, with a quaver of disapprobation; specially one dignified old lady, who, I believe, asked us to dinner solely on purpose to remonstrate with him."

Thackeray gives in his diary this pleasant glimpse of how a political campaign went in those exciting days in English history:

"After a merry day at Templars we set off in his cart to Newton, where we waited till 8:30 for the mail. At about 1 we reached Plymouth, and on Monday, 9th, arrived by mail at 10 o'clock at Liskeard, and found all the town in an uproar, with flags, processions, and triumphal arches, to celebrate Charles Butler's arrival. Rode out to meet him, and had the honor, with some half a dozen others, to be dragged in with him. The guns were fired, the people shouted and pulled us through all parts of the town. C. Butler made a good speech enough, then we adjourned to Mrs. Austin's to lunch, and then to submit again to be pulled about for the pleasure of the constituents. This business lasted from 12 to 4, during which I was three times gratified by hearing my song about Jope sung to a tune, I suppose, by some of the choristers. . . . Arrived at Polwellan at 6, and was glad to see it again, for they certainly have been very kind."

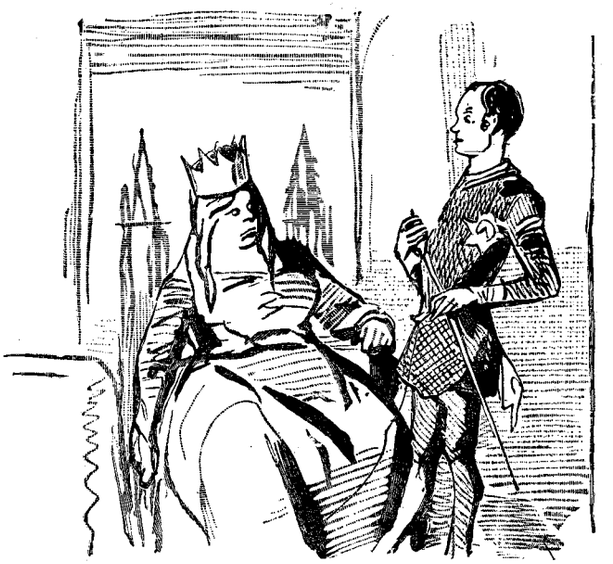
Thackeray was never cut out for a lawyer, and he probably knew very little law when he left Mr. Taprell's office, for it was then that he did most of those sketches that *Punch* would have paid for:

"I have heard [says Mrs. Ritchie] that the man who followed my father at Mr. Taprell's chambers found the desk full of sketches and caricatures, which he had left behind him. It was quite evident that, tho he was amused by the work at first, his real place was not in Hare Court; his gifts lay in other directions, and the visions here depicted were never to be realized, altho my father was actually called to the bar in 1848.

"In May, 1832, he had written: 'This lawyer's preparatory education is certainly one of the most cold-blooded, prejudiced pieces of invention that ever a man was slave to. . . . A fellow should properly do and think of nothing else than law. Never mind. I begin to find out that people are much wiser than I am (which is a rare piece of modesty in me), and that old heads do better than young ones, that is in their generation, for I am sure that a young man's ideas, however absurd and rhapsodical they are, tho they mayn't smack so much of experience as those of these old, calculating codgers, contains a great deal more nature and virtue. Here are hot weather and green trees again, dear mother, but the sun won't shine into Taprell's chamber, and the high stools don't blossom and bring forth buds. *O matutini roses aura que salubres!* I do long for the fresh air and fresh butter, only it isn't romantic."

If Thackeray by nature was not a lawyer, neither was he a journalist, with all his literary gifts. After returning from a visit to Paris in 1833, where he had gone to pursue his work as a sketch-artist, he decided to associate himself with Major Carmichel-Smith in the editorship of *The National Standard*, a literary and artistic journal. On September 6 he wrote his mother, expressing his dissatisfaction with journalism:

"He writes from Garrick Club, on September 6, 1833: 'I am wanting very much to leave this dismal city, dear mother, but I must stay for some time longer, being occupied in writing, puffing, etc., and other delightful employments for *The Standard*. I have had an offer made for a partner, which I think I shall accept, but the business can not be settled for a week or ten days. In the mean time I get on as well as I can, spending my mornings in St. Paul's churchyard, and my evenings in this club, which is a pleasant and cheap place of resort. We have, thanks to me and some other individuals, established a smoking-room, another great comfort. I am writing on a fine, frosty day, which, considering this is the height of the summer, or ought to be, is the more



THACKERAY'S SKETCH OF 'MEGREEDY" (MACREADY).

QUEEN (Mrs. Bulger): "Hamlet! thou hast thy father much offended."
HAMLET (Megreedy): "Madam, *thou* hast my father much offended."
QUEEN: "There's the least taste in life of linen hanging out behind."

to be appreciated. I find a great change between this and Paris, where one makes friends; here, tho for the last three years I have lived, I have not positively a single female acquaintance. I shall go back to Paris, I think, and marry somebody. There is another evil which I complain of, that this system of newspaper writing spoils one for every other kind of writing. I am unwilling, now, more than ever, to write letters to my friends, and always find myself attempting to make a pert, critical point at the end of a sentence. I have just had occasion to bid adieu to Regulus; he

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has been breaking bottles of wine and abstracting liquors therefrom, and this after I had given him a coat, a hat, and a half crown to go to Bartholomew fair. He lied stoutly, wept much, and contradicted himself more than once, so I have been obliged to give him his congé, and am now clerkless. This is, I think, the only adventure which has occurred to me. I have been talking of going out of town, but *les affaires!*—as for the theaters, they are tedious beyond all bearing, and a solitary evening in chambers is more dismal still. One has no resource but the club, where, however, there is a tolerably good library of reviews and a pleasant enough society—of artists of all kinds, and gentlemen who drop their absurd English aristocratical notions. You see by this what I am thinking of—I wish we were all in a snug apartment in the Rue de Provence. FitzGerald has been in town for a day or two, and I have plenty of his acquaintances. There are a number of *littérateurs* who frequent this club, and *The National Standard* is, I am happy to say, growing into repute, tho I know it is poor stuff."

Mrs. Ritchie gives this felicitous glance at Thackeray as a lover and husband:

"My father has sometimes told me that he lost his heart to my mother when he heard her sing; she had a very sweet voice and an exquisite method.

"He was twenty-five when he married, in 1836, and I have lately read the register, copied verbatim from the French embassy at Paris, as quoted by Messrs. Merivale & Margiale. My mother was Isabella Gethen Creagh Shawe, daughter of Colonel Mathew Shawe; her mother was Creagh."

After two years of wedded life, Thackeray writes this beautiful letter to his wife:

". . . Here we have been two years married, and not a single unhappy day. Oh, I do bless God for all this happiness which He has given me! It is so great that I almost tremble for the future, except that I humbly hope (for what man is certain about his own weakness and wickedness) our love is strong enough to withstand any pressure from without, and as it is a gift greater than any fortune, is likewise one superior to poverty or sickness or any other worldly evil with which Providence may visit us. Let us pray, as I trust there is no harm, that none of these may come upon us; as the best and wisest Man in the world prayed that He might not be led into temptation. . . . I think happiness is as good as prayers, and I feel in my heart a kind of overflowing thanksgiving which is quite too great to describe in writing. This kind of happiness is like a fine picture, you only see a little bit of it when you are close to the canvas; go a little distance, and then you see how beautiful it is. I don't know that I shall have done much by coming away, except being so awfully glad to come back again."

The Bookman (New York, August), commenting upon this letter, says:

"It has been said the problems that made Swift savage made Thackeray sad. But the deeper causes of Thackeray's sadness need to be known to appreciate fully the passages of deepest pathos in his writings. The loss of his second child in infancy was always an abiding sorrow, and is described in 'The Great Hoggarty Diamond,' included in this third volume, just issued, in a passage of surpassing tenderness too sacred to be severed from its context. But the great tragedy of Thackeray's life was the illness of his wife, which set in after only four years of his wedded happiness. 'I can't live without the tenderness of some woman,' wrote Thackeray to Mrs. Brookfield. And yet this was the man who, before he was thirty, had to face a lifelong separation from the wife he loved and a long separation from the children.

"To us who see the years that followed there is a terrible pathos in the wistful earnestness and passionate tenderness of these words, which are taken from a letter just published by Mrs. Ritchie. After the birth of their third child Mrs. Thackeray's health failed. Some mental disease attacked her which totally unfitted her for her duties as wife and mother. She had finally to be put under proper care and protection; and the happy home was broken up. 'Tho my marriage was a wreck as you know,' wrote Thackeray years afterward to one contemplating an alliance, 'I would do it over again, for behold Love is the crown and completion of all earthly good.' Again he writes: 'I sat with the children, and talked with them about their mother last night.' 'I was as happy as the day was long with her,' he said to a cousin once. Most pathetic is the story which tells how an old groom in Trollope's stables remarked to Thackeray: 'I hear you have written a book about Ireland, and have made great fun of the Irish—you don't like us?' 'God help me!' said Thackeray, turning his head away as his eyes filled with tears, 'all that I have loved best in the world is Irish.' For Isabella Shawe came from 'the parish of Donerail in the county of Cork.'"

AN INDICTMENT AND A DEFENSE OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

A FEW days ago, Dr. William T. Harris delivered an address in the Chicago University, in which he pleaded for an educational system in closer harmony with the genius of American life and the new era that is dawning on our national existence. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (August 14) uses the lecture as an occasion for eulogizing Germany's educational institutions and disparaging our own. And Prof. Albion W. Small, of the Chicago University, takes occasion to reply, in the columns of the same paper (August 15), indorsing the general sentiments expressed in the editorial, but claiming that the criticisms apply to our colleges and universities as they were, not as they are. The "new era in education," he thinks, is now here, and America has surpassed Germany along the very lines that a few years ago made the latter the Mecca of students the world over.

There is nothing particularly new in the criticisms made by *The Inter Ocean*, but the very fact that they are common makes the reply to them more interesting. We quote from the editorial:

"For decades the universities and colleges of the United States have been losing steadily their influence upon the people. For decades their tendency has been to train young men, not to act as leaders of thought and action among the American people, but to stand aside in cynical indifference while the great procession of national progress passed by. Without sympathy with the development of our institutions, without knowledge of the concrete influences that have moved the nation forward, without respect for the Government, and without knowledge of the national growth, a conspicuous majority of our college professors ceased long ago to educate young men for national life as it is, preferring rather to inform them of abstract and theoretical conditions of affairs such as never existed in the world's history, and never will. . . . . .

"Let the genius of American history, American science, and American art rise in our universities and colleges with the national spirit, as such a genius rose in Germany after the unification of the empire. Then the influence of the college professor will cease to be a byword and a scoffing, and the helplessness of the college graduate will no longer be proverbial among the masses who make our history and provide our wealth."

Professor Small replies, in part, as follows:

"The 'new era in education' has been here already for more than twenty years. It is past and present as well as future. The opening of the doors of Johns Hopkins University twenty-two years ago may well mark the inauguration of the new era. A new spirit in college work has been gaining influence every year since. The alliance of scholarship with life has been promoted from the first by the whole Hopkins influence. The traditional subjects have been pursued in a larger spirit. The younger sciences, or the older sciences brought down to date, the historical and political sciences, have magnified their office, and have given an entirely modern and practical tone to the study of the last two decades. During this time Hopkins men have been setting the pace for the new march of educational progress all over the country.

"Meanwhile 'the new era' has dawned elsewhere. The study of the various branches of social science, in the most inclusive sense, has created an entirely new balance in the curriculum of every leading college and university in the country. This, with

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the modernizing of the physical sciences, makes the American college course of to-day a preparation for life in a sense which had not dawned upon the imagination of the average college man of thirty years ago. A Harvard man high in the present national administration once said in my hearing that his grievance against Harvard of his day was not that it taught Latin and Greek, but that it did not teach anything. Every educator who has kept his eyes open knows that the present-day Harvard is as different from the sleepy old college of which that charge was in a sense true, as life in the United States at the end of the nineteenth century is from the life of the colonial period. Not merely the newer and apparently more 'practical' studies are faced toward the future, but the older studies, too, are pursued so as to throw light on what is permanently true in human life. . . . . .

"No American has better reason than I to speak with gratitude of his debt to German universities, but, after all is said that should be said in praise of their work, it is not true that they are in advance of American universities at the present moment in sympathy with present educational or social needs, nor in adaptation to the wants of intelligent citizenship. The educational sensation of last year in France was a book of a Paris editor entitled 'The Secret of the Superiority of the Anglo-Saxons.' The comparison was between the Anglo-Saxons on the one hand and the French and the Germans on the other. The 'secret' alleged was the superior adaptation of English and American educational methods to form efficient and practical individuals.

"Within a year I have talked in Germany with student after student, who expressed the invariable judgment that after giving all due credit to the value of what they were getting abroad, they would be heartily glad to get back once more into graduate work in their home universities in America. They said that they could get vastly more direct help in their subject, and more assistance toward practical use of it, than they could find in Germany. So far as sympathetic and stimulating contact with life is concerned, the comparison between German and American universities at the present moment is decidedly in our favor."

SHAKESPEARE AS A NEUROPATH.

WE have been told recently by Tolstoï that Shakespeare's works are not true art; we are told now by an English critic that Shakespeare himself was a neuropath, that is to say, that he was physically delicate and abnormally sensitive. A blunt, bald statement of the case which Mr. Frank Harris endeavors to make out along this line, sounds at first suspiciously like a burlesque. Shakespeare had insomnia, we are told, evidence of the fact being found in Henry IV.'s long soliloquy on sleep. "Another proof of his neuropathic weakness" is seen in his fear of drink and hatred of drunkenness! Mr. Harris's article is one of a series of Shakespeare articles, which are published in one of the most critical journals of England—*The Saturday Review*. Here is an extract from the article:

"It is not my business to praise Shakespeare's character as one is compelled to praise his art. I love his character dearly; his weaknesses and his shortcomings belong to his humanity, and can not, for me at least, diminish the value of his gift to us. Besides, it is a conviction that art but follows nature when it establishes a proportion between the lights and shadows of a scene. In measure as a man's virtues are preeminent, so will his failings be conspicuous; perfection has nothing to do with humanity. However this may be, there can be no doubt that Shakespeare's chief faults were due to weakness or softness of fiber. This is the complement and dark correlative of that gentle kindness which we found to be one of his chief characteristics. It is almost certain that he was not stout nor robust in body, and delicacy of physical constitution may well have induced that delicacy of mental habit, that supersensitiveness, which shrunk from rudeness and violence, and which found it easier to yield in things forbidden and undesired than to maintain a resolute denial. First of all, then, it is incumbent upon me to prove that Shakespeare was physically delicate and intensely sensitive—a neuropath in fine, to use our modern phrase. There is no bodily peculiarity of Shakespeare more surely attested than sleeplessness. Early in life, at an age when most men sleep like children without effort, and almost without consciousness of the blessings that sleep brings, Shakespeare knew all the miseries of habitual insomnia."

Mr. Harris then, as we have already stated, cites Henry IV.'s long soliloquy on sleep as evidence of Shakespeare's inability to sleep. Other evidence which he adduces is given as follows:

"Or let us take 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' which was probably written when Shakespeare was twenty-six or twenty-seven years old. In the very first act *Valentine*, who is heart-whole, rallies *Proteus* on his love, declaring that in love 'one fading moment's mirth' is bought

> 'with twenty watchful, weary, tedious nights.'

Now why does *Valentine* pitch on sleeplessness as one of the consequences of love before he has experienced the passion? And how comes it that, when life is altered to him, when he has done 'penance for contemning love,' he exclaims again:

> 'Love hath chased sleep from my enthrallèd eyes,
> And made them watchers of mine own heart's sorrow.'

"And as we pass from this early work to the drama of Shakespeare's ripest achievement, to 'Macbeth,' we find the same praise of sleep iterated and reiterated till there can be no doubt that insomnia was one of the torments of the poet's life. Nothing more perfect than *Macbeth's* praise of sleep has ever been written:

> 'Methought I heard a voice cry, "Sleep no more!—
> Macbeth does murder sleep"—the innocent sleep:
> Sleep, that knits up the raveled sleave of care,
> The death of each day's life, sore labor's bath,
> Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
> Chief nourisher in life's feast.'

"Intense sensitiveness in Shakespeare's case we do not need to prove. His soul was a sort of Æolian harp, lyrically responsive to every breath of emotion. And no doubt the sensitiveness was increased by that physical delicacy which sleeplessness presupposes.

"I find another proof of Shakespeare's neuropathic weakness in his fear of drink and hatred of drunkenness. The main proof of this is to be found in the *Cassio* episode in 'Othello.' As I pointed out before, *Cassio's* drunkenness was invented by Shakespeare, and was in itself unnecessary to the unfolding of the drama. But now let us consider briefly the very words used by the Moor's lieutenant. First of all, when pressed by *Iago* to drink to the health of *Othello*, he says:

> 'Not to-night, good Iago. I have very poor and unhappy brains for drinking. I could well wish courtesy would invent some other custom of entertainment.

And when *Iago* insists, he goes into curious detail:

> 'I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too, and, behold, what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not task my weakness with any more.'

"Now this detail of the 'one cup' is to me astonishing if it be not a personal revelation of Shakespeare's feeling. Why should he insist on excusing *Cassio?* Drinking, one would have thought, is a soldierly sin and needs little or no explanation. Then, too, *Iago* declares that 'one cup' more will be enough for *Cassio*, and he drags in the unnecessary taunt that no people drink like the English. The scene carries conviction to me that Shakespeare in the person of *Cassio* is speaking of himself.

"In fine, I hear Shakespeare himself speaking to me through the lips of *Cassio*, and these other passages are but confirmation of an irresistible conviction. It may be that my opinion will not commend itself to others; I can only regret the fact and admit that the proofs are not so strong as they might be. But for me, as I have said, they are strong enough, and they are strengthened by the fact that these railings against drink only occur when Shakespeare had already won to middle life. At all times probably he drank but little, and this little in youth he was able to stand; but when he came to mid-life, and the vigor of youth had departed, he was forced to confess that he had 'very poor and unhappy brains for drinking.'"

JAMES LANE ALLEN is to be paid an honor seldom accorded a writer of English, according to the London *Academy*. Two of his books, "A Kentucky Cardinal" and "Aftermath," are being translated into Japanese. It is thought that his feeling for nature and his delicate character-drawing will make a strong appeal to Japanese readers.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE SIMS-DUDLEY DYNAMITE GUN.

THE following description of the dynamite gun used with such effect by the "Rough Riders" before Santiago is taken from *The Engineering News* (New York, August 11). This gun is quite distinct in principle from the one used on the *Vesuvius*. Altho both are compressed-air guns, the compression in the Sims-Dudley gun is effected at the time of firing by the explosion of a charge of powder. To quote from the description referred to above:

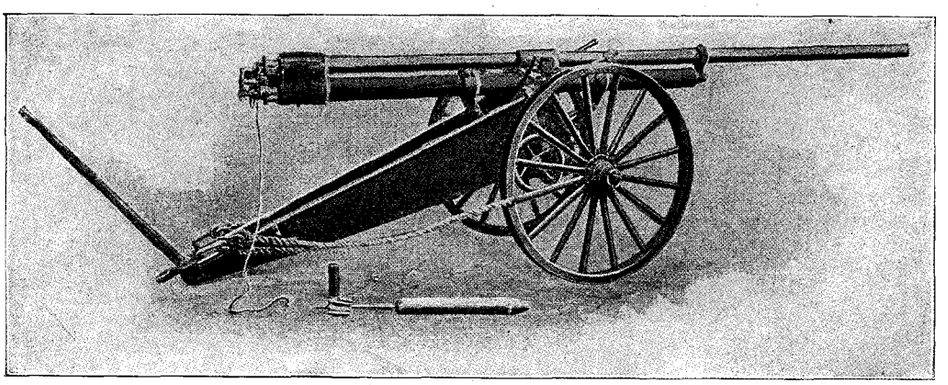

FIG. 1.—The Sims-Dudley Dynamite Gun.

"Generally it is spoken of as a dynamite gun, but it is really a pneumatic or compressed-air gun throwing shells filled with high explosives.

"The accompanying cut, Fig. 1, represents the gun in its latest form, such as is now in use in Cuba. In Fig. 1 it is shown ready for firing. The extreme simplicity of the gun is apparent and is largely responsible for the good work it has already done. The upper or projectile tube is made of a combination metal having a tensile strength of about 75,000 pounds per square inch and is about 14 feet long, with a smooth bore about 2½ inches in diameter. Just below is what is termed the combustion or firing-tube, which is a strong steel tube 7 feet long and 4½ inches in diameter. The breech-block is a steel casting into which the projectile and firing-tubes are screwed. It has a suitable passage connecting the tubes and a swinging back upon which are mounted two segmental screw breech-closing blocks. These are swung into place and locked by turning a lever much the same as with ordinary breech-loading ordnance. The tubes are mounted upon trunnions with a seator and hand-wheel for elevating. The limber is built of sheet steel and angles, thus making a light and strong mounting.

"The principle upon which the gun operates is to start the projectile without shock and to increase its velocity through the whole length of its passage through the long tube. This permits the use of shells containing high explosives. To fire the gun, the breech-block is unlocked by turning the hand lever; the cartridge, really a large blank shell, resembling a shotgun shell, but about 6 or 7 inches long, and containing 7 to 9 ounces of smokeless powder, is thrust into the shell-chamber of the lower tube, Fig. 2. The projectile seen lying on the ground in Fig. 1 is then placed in the projectile tube, the breech closed and locked, and the gun is ready to be sighted and fired, which is done by pulling a lanyard in the ordinary way. This permits the firing-pin, previously drawn back, to fly forward under the action of a spring and strike the fulminate cap of the cartridge. The large volume of gas immediately issuing from the cartridge *C*, Fig. 2, fills the combustion-tube *K*, compressing the air contained. This air, now under considerable pressure, at once rushes through the passage in the breech-block *P* and forces the projectile *J* out of the tube *T*. The powder charge is proportioned so that the pressure produced is sufficient to give the projectile a velocity which will insure an effective range while producing little noise or smoke. As the gun is at present constructed, the range varies from 2,600 to 3,000 yards.

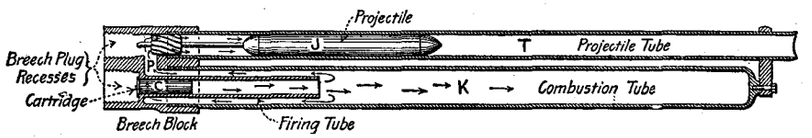

FIG. 2.—Diagram Illustrating the Principle of the Sims-Dudley Pneumatic Gun.

"The projectile, Fig. 3, is simply a light casing containing the explosive gelatin and the mechanical fuse, and is provided with an aluminum spiral on an extension at the rear end, which produces the rotation necessary to keep the projectile in a straight course. The main portion *C*, Fig. 3, is a thin brass tube 2½ inches in diameter, containing the explosive charge, which so far has been what is known as Nobel's gelatin, a tough jelly-like mass containing nitroglycerin and nitrocotton, a mixture that does not explode as easily as dynamite, but produces a much more destructive explosion; *H* is a conical brass head containing the time-fuse, which can be arranged to explode the charge after any given interval. This fuse ignites the fulminate of mercury in *M*, which explodes a small amount of guncotton in the metal case *G*, and the explosion of this sets off the main charge. To prevent accidental explosion in the gun or during transportation, the fuse head *H* is provided with a small wind-vane and a screw, not shown in the illustration, which confines the firing-device. After the projectile has left the gun, this vane whirls around, loosens the screw, and falls off before it has traveled more than 200 feet. The complete projectile is 36 inches long and weighs when loaded 11½ pounds, the casing weighing 7½ pounds and the charge 4 pounds.

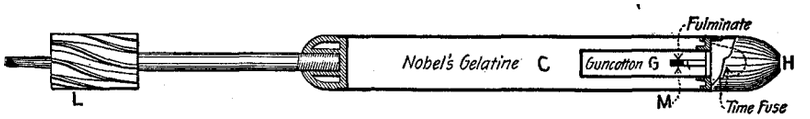

FIG. 3.—Diagram Section of Explosive Projectile.

"It is possible, with a squad of about six men, continually to operate the gun at the rate of about five shots per minute, or 20 pounds of the highest form of explosive known could thus be thrown each minute into the ranks of an advancing enemy without being seen or heard. The effect of the heavy explosions, each of which would be fully as destructive as a 6-inch shell, can be imagined. The destructive effect of the explosive gelatin used is several times as great as that of the powder ordinarily used in shells, to fire which requires heavy artillery. In fact, such shells can only be used in siege operations, owing to the difficulty in transporting guns and ammunition."

Hysteria in the Lower Animals.—Dr. H. Higier, of Warsaw, describes in the *Neurologisches Centralblatt* two instances of what he regards as hysteria occurring in the cat and the canary-bird respectively. His account is thus abstracted in *The Lancet* (London, July 30): "The cat, which was nine months old, healthy and active, was one day deeply bitten in the back by a dog and immediately fell down paralyzed. When Dr. Higier first saw it, five or six weeks after the injury, it walked only with its fore-paws, dragging its body and hind-paws. There was complete loss of sensation in the hind-paws and in the hinder third of the body, both sides of the abdomen and back of the animal being

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indifferent to deep punctures with a needle and to hot applications, but it always responded to gentle touching of the anterior half of the body. The tail was also paralyzed, but there was no muscular atrophy of the hind limbs in comparison with the anterior part of the body. . . . One day the servant-girl, being curious to see whether the cat would fall on all fours as cats usually do, threw it from the first-floor of the house on to the pavement. As a matter of fact, it alighted on all four feet, immediately ran away, and was, contrary to expectation, completely cured. . . . Dr. Higier's second case of hysteria showed itself in a canary-bird whose cage with the bird in it was pulled down from the wall by a cat, but Dr. Higier interposed before the cat seized it. The bird lay on the bottom of the cage, stiff as if dead, but was revived by sprinkling with cold water, after which it was lively, took its food well, and showed no abnormality except that from having been a fine singer it became silent. After six weeks this condition of aphonia passed off quite unexpectedly, and the canary once more sang very well. Dr. Higier also refers to three cases mentioned by Gilles de la Tourette in which dogs showed hysterical symptoms."

MUSCLE REPAIRED BY WIRE.

A CASE in which ruptured muscle was repaired by wire, by Dr. Lucas Championnière, is described by the doctor himself in the *Journal de Médecine*. We quote from an abstract in *The Times and Register* (a medical weekly of Philadelphia) as follows:

"A man, aged 50, was admitted to the Beaujon Hospital under his care with the following history: A long, heavy ladder blown over by a gust of wind struck the patient across the left thigh. Very shortly after there was extreme swelling of the part, but careful examination showed that there was no fracture. Notwithstanding this, there was complete inability to move the limb. In a fortnight's time it was possible to diagnose rupture of the triceps tendon above the patella, accompanied by considerable laceration of the muscle tissue, and there still remained considerable effusion of blood into the thigh. . . . Lucas Championnière decided to operate, and found on cutting down that there remained only a short tongue of fibrous tissue representing the triceps tendon at its insertion to the patella; above, the muscle was irregularly torn and retracted. There was an opening into the synovial sac of the knee, and the articulation was filled with blood-clot. The writer proceeded by inserting two silver wires into the patella and carrying them from there to the triceps tendon above, tho he feared that the least traction would cause them to tear away from the latter. The patient healed rapidly, but a month later after leaving the hospital he was taken with some kind of convulsive seizure, as the result of which there was a repetition of all the symptoms in the injured limb. Lucas Championnière cut down on the knee a second time above the cicatrix of the former operation. He found that the silver wires had not cut the tissue, but, having become untwisted, they had given. With the view of avoiding a repetition of this accident he devised the following proceeding: Above the level of the stump of torn triceps muscle and tendon he threaded a strong piece of silver wire perpendicularly to the muscular fibers in such a manner that it could not possibly give. Then, two parallel pieces of silver wire were passed through the patella and drawn upward so as to pass over the first transverse wire. Thus, by means of a bony base below and a metallic above, he was able to exert sufficient traction to bring the patella and the triceps tendon into approximation, these in their turn being sutured with catgut. To prevent any entanglement of the wires they were carefully doubled on themselves. Healing was rapid, and the patient left the hospital in three weeks, but was seen again seven months after the operation, when it was found he could walk perfectly; extension of the limb was complete, there was no pain, and the knee presented no abnormal characters. On examination by the radiograph it was discovered that the silver wires were broken, from which fact the writer draws the following conclusions: That in suturing the muscle and tendon by a silver wire healing results by fibrous union brought about by means of the wire acting mechanically. Should it be necessary to keep the wires permanently in place, it is better to employ platinum rather than silver."

EXPERIMENTS ON THE FORCE EXERTED IN ROWING.

MR. E. CUTHBERT ATKINSON, of Temple Observatory, Rugby, England, who is the inventor of an automatic indicator for measuring the power and style of an oarsman's stroke, contributes an account of some recent experiments with his device to *Natural Science* (London, August). Altho Mr. Atkinson has not attempted to settle the vexed question of styles, it is evident that if this is to be done at all scientifically, he has given us an instrument that can do it, and it is to be hoped that he will continue his experiments along this line. As a matter of curiosity we give a picture of Mr. Atkinson's indicator, but do not reproduce his long description of its working, merely remarking that its principle was suggested by the indicators used on steam-engines to show the relation at any point of the stroke between the volume and pressure of the steam in the cylinder. The resulting curves, as will be seen, are similar in shape to those of a steam-engine indicator, but they simply show the power exerted at every moment of the pull. From any particular diagram we

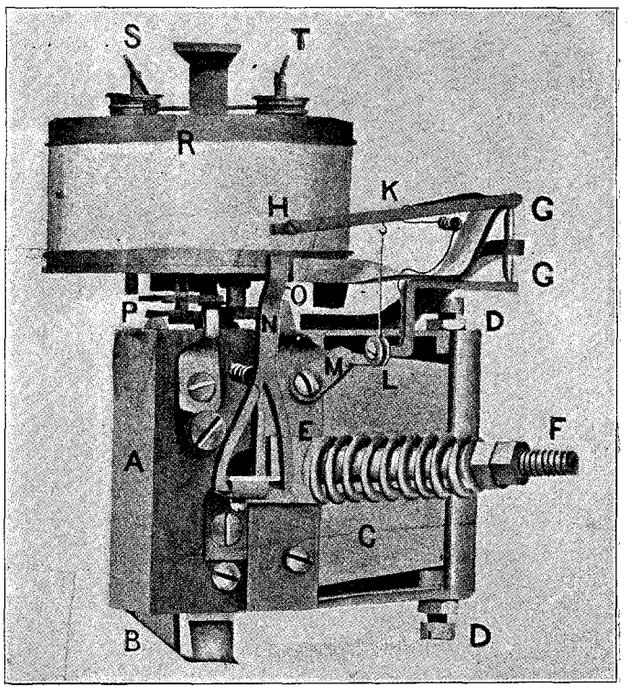

FIG. 1.—Mr. Atkinson's Automatic Indicator.

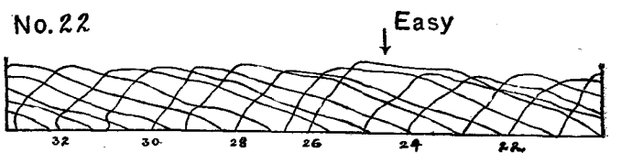

FIG. 2.—Part of an Indicator Card (two-thirds actual size).

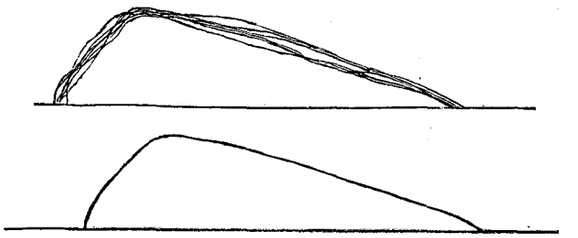

FIG. 3.—Deduction of Characteristic Diagram (actual size).

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can see the length of the stroke, which is shown by the length of the figure, the power exerted shown by the height of the curved line above the base at each point, and the style of pull, shown by the shape of the curved line. In the actual indicator-cards, the curves overlap as seen in Fig. 2, but the curves can be traced over again separately for comparison and study. Says the author:

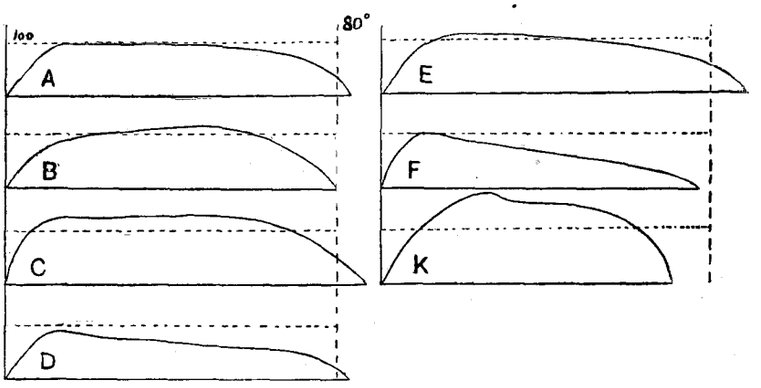

FIG. 4.—Some Characteristics—Sliding Seats.

"To determine the style of an oarsman under any particular circumstances, the idiosyncrasies of the strokes are eliminated by superposing several diagrams (Fig. 3), and then drawing a mean line through the result. In this way the 'characteristic diagram' is obtained. Similarly, in finding an oarsman's power, the mean of several stroke measures is taken. . . . . .

"Fig. 4 represents a series of characteristic diagrams of rowing on sliding seats. The horizontal dotted line corresponds to a pull of 100 pounds and the vertical one to a stroke length of 80°.

"Four fixed-seat characteristics are shown in Fig. 5. The results given in the table are generally deduced from a larger number of measures than the diagrams, and in some cases additional experiments have been introduced, so that the correspondence between the figures and table is not necessarily exact.

"An inspection of the characteristics reveals the great individuality in stroke-form that exists even among men who have

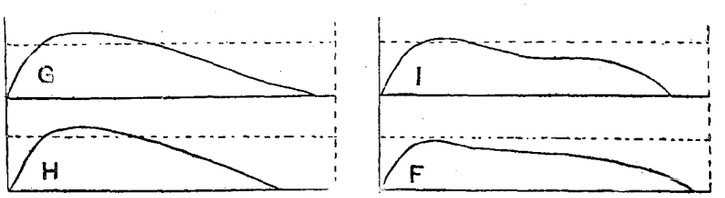

FIG. 5.

rowed together and undergone the same course of instruction, and using the same boat and oar. Two diagrams could scarcely be more different than *B* and *F*. The author has found that the

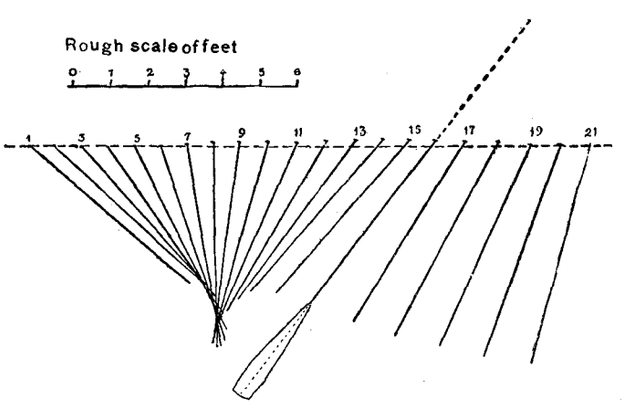

FIG. 6.—Motion of an Oar during a Stroke. (Boat is moving toward the right hand.)

form *B* is rather typical of the heavy man's stroke—a powerful stroke, but with a sluggish beginning, while *F* typifies the light man who has a smart beginning, and quickly reaches his highest pressure, which he lacks strength to continue through the stroke.

"A comparison of the sliding seat with fixed-seat strokes shows that the latter generally have a much weaker finish, suggesting that the chance of good leg-work at the finish is diminished on a fixed seat. As is to be expected, the strokes are some 8 inches shorter. This shows—as an oarsman well knows—that a 14" slide does not add its full length to the stroke, since the 'swing' in sliding-seat rowing is rather shorter than on a fixed seat."

Mr. Atkinson tells us that his results indicate that a man exerts in rowing about one quarter horse-power. He has also added to our knowledge of rowing by photographing the motion of the oar, with the results shown in Figs. 6 and 7. An interesting series of observations relates to the motion of what Mr. Atkinson calls the "turning-point" on the oar, which is the point on the oar that is at rest in space at any time. This does not continue to be at the same spot on the oar, since the relative motion of oar and boat (which are moving in opposite directions) continually varies. Of the motion of this point Mr. Atkinson says:

"Fig. 8 represents the motion of the turning-point along the oar. From this it will be seen that, starting from a point some 37 inches above the tip, it moves upward during the first part of the stroke as suggested above, but before the middle of the stroke a

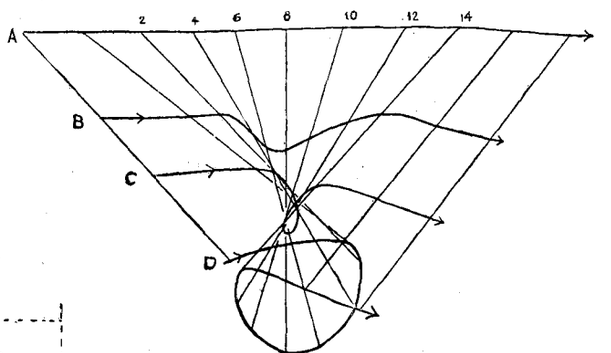

FIG. 7.—Curves described by points on the Oars. *A*, Button; *C*, 36 inches above tip of blade; *D*, tip of blade.

curious reaction sets in, and during the rest of the stroke the turning-point steadily approaches the tip of the blade, indicating that the blade is coming more and more to rest.

"This seems to show that at the beginning of the stroke the blade, which is increasing its distance from the boat's side owing to diminished obliquity, sets up a swirl which moves backward in the path of the blade but forward between that and the boat.

"During the second half of the stroke the blade enters this forward moving water and has its motion retarded, taking up thereby some of the energy previously imparted to the water. This point requires further experiment."

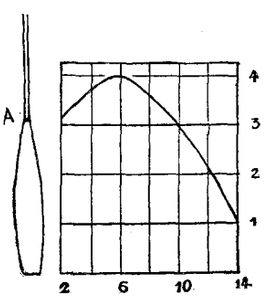

FIG. 8. — Position of "Turning Point" on Oar during the Stroke.

Another interesting point proved by the author is that the rower exerts almost exactly one third of his energy in moving water with his oar, leaving only two thirds to move the boat. He has also made some valuable observations on the diminution of power by fatigue. In three different cases the decrease of power was respectively 18 per cent. in 150 strokes, 13 per cent. in 100 strokes, and 22 per cent. in 350 strokes. He concludes:

"These and other results show that, even in cases where no ex-

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treme exertion is called for, fatigue manifests itself, not only as a sensation, but also in diminished output, and it can easily be imagined how much larger must be the fall in a hard race."

RAILROAD GRADES AND ECONOMY IN TRANSPORTATION.

UP and down grades on a railroad are commonly looked upon as necessary evils, and the ideal road has been one that dispenses with them altogether and is perfectly level. But in a recent paper on "Some Phases of the Rapid-Transit Problem," read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Mr. Albert H. Armstrong points out that a skilful arrangement of grades, especially on a rapid-transit road with frequent stations, would result in increased saving of energy. In brief, he recommends that the approach to a station should be up-grade and that the train should leave it on a down-grade. How this would bring about the results claimed by Mr. Armstrong may be seen from the following abstract of the part of his paper that deals with this question, published in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, August 6):

"It is pointed out that only 15 to 20 per cent. of the weight of a fully loaded train is represented by passengers, and that with an average load, as carried throughout the day, the paying load is reduced to 10 per cent., or even less, of the total load moved. On a constant speed basis, nine tenths of the energy consumed would thus be required to move the train alone which, so far as moving the passengers is concerned, must be considered waste. But when frequent stops, high acceleration, and braking effort are taken into account, it is estimated that ten times the amount of energy required to move the train and passengers at constant speed (friction work) is consumed in starting and stopping, so that only one tenth of 10 per cent., or 1 per cent., of the energy expended is useful in moving passengers. Further losses in the operation of motors, in motor control, and in transmission lines and generators reduce the total efficiency to such a low figure that even the most approved of present methods of transportation is open to a wide field for improvement.

"As a means of reducing the large loss due to usual methods of acceleration, the author suggests the adoption of an artificial profile or the method of locating each station at the summit of grades sloping at a considerable rate, so that the train can start on a down-grade, and meet an up-grade when coming into the station, which will materially retard the train in stopping, and thus call for less expenditure of energy in braking. It is stated that this method of acceleration is being followed out in a large underground road now building, which, altho the name is not given, we infer to be the Central London Railway. This feature of construction . . . in the case of elevated roads could be carried out at only a slight increase in capitalization."

The Gulf Stream and the Weather.—There was a time when all the vagaries of the weather were popularly ascribed to the influence of the Gulf Stream. That there may have been a substratum of truth in this idea is indicated by some recent observations of Meinardus, on the relation of the temperature of this current to the average temperature of Europe, published in the *Meteorologische Zeitschrift* and abstracted in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 9). He comes to the following conclusions:

"1. A high temperature in central Europe at the end of winter and the opening of spring generally coincides with a high temperature of the water of the Gulf Stream off the coast of Norway at the beginning of winter. Reciprocally, the lowering of the temperature of the waters of the current seems to result in a fall of temperature in central Europe at the end of winter and the beginning of spring.

"2. The greater the difference of pressure between Denmark and Ireland during the period from September or November to January, and the higher the temperature of the Gulf Stream and the Norwegian coast during the same months, the higher also is the atmospheric temperature in central Europe in the following months (February to April).

"The indicated difference of pressure has no definite relation with the temperature that prevails at the same time in central Europe, nor has it any relation at all with the temperatures of May and June."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Sanitary Barber Shop.—The conditions existing in barber shops, according to Herr Berger, whose ideas are abstracted from a German journal in *The Scientific American Supplement*, "are responsible for the spread of many diseases, not merely of the skin, hair, and beard, but infectious maladies as well. He suggests the following rules for practical guidance of barbers and legislators, since he considers that a barber shop is properly subject to public control: The barber himself should be free from epilepsy, spasms of any kind, drunkenness, and infectious diseases. Persons afflicted with contagious diseases of the skin, hair, beard, or genitals should not be allowed in a public shop, but should be attended to at their homes, where they should have all their own instruments. In the shop all brushes and combs should be made of good material, so that they may withstand frequent disinfection. Puff-balls should be replaced by balls of absorbent cotton, which should be thrown away after they have been once used. Towels, etc., should be freshly laundered for each person, unless paper napkins are employed and used only once. Combs should be cleaned and disinfected with corrosive-sublimate solution after each use. Shears, razors, and clippers should be boiled or wiped thoroughly with alcohol after each use. A barber should never wipe the razor upon his hand. Brushes to dust away the cut hair from the neck should be forbidden. A barber should pay special attention to the cleanliness of his own hands and person, and should be instructed in the appearances of diseases of the skin, scalp, and beard."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is computed that when at rest we consume 500 cubic inches of air a minute," says *The Medical Record*. "If we walk at the rate of one mile an hour we use 800; two miles, 1,000; three miles, 1,600; four miles, 2,300. If we start out and run six miles an hour we consume 3,000 cubic inches of air during every minute of the time."

PAPER TEETH.—"Dentists in Germany," says *The Medical Record*, "are using false teeth made of paper instead of porcelain or mineral composition. These paper teeth are said to be very satisfactory, as they do not break or chip, are not sensitive to heat or cold, and are not susceptible to the moisture of the mouth, and from their peculiar composition are very cheap."

"THE cost of a naval duel between two modern battle-ships in the value of projectiles and the probable damage to structure is estimated as easily approximating $1,600,000," says *The Age of Steel*. "This little bill would be filled out in the space of sixty minutes, provided all the armament of each ship was in active service for that length of time. Should one or both ships be lost in the fray the loss would add tremendously to the above figures."

THE LAUGHING-PLANT.—According to the Montreal *Pharmaceutical Journal* for May, this plant grows in Arabia and derives its name from the effects produced by eating its seeds. "The plant is of moderate size, with bright yellow flowers and soft velvety seed pods, each of which contains two or three seeds resembling small black beans. The natives of the district where the plant grows dry these seeds and reduce them to powder. A small dose of this powder has effects similar to those arising from the inhalation of laughing-gas. It causes the soberest person to dance, shout, and laugh with the boisterous excitement of a madman, and to rush about, cutting the most ridiculous capers for nearly an hour. At the expiration of this time exhaustion sets in, and the excited person falls asleep, to wake after several hours with no recollection of his antics."

OF our new army rifle, the Krag-Jorgensen, which has just had its first practical trial in the hands of American soldiers, *The Scientific American* says: "The United States Government secured the patent for the manufacture of this rifle in this country by paying Colonel Krag a royalty of one dollar per rifle. About 75,000 rifles are ready in the hands of the military authorities in this country, and the Government arsenal at Springfield is now turning out the rifles at the rate of 250 a day. In a short time the output will be at the rate of 500 a day, and Congress has been asked to appropriate $800,000 for the expense of manufacturing additional guns. The Norwegian and Danish armies are equipped with this rifle, and France has shown an inclination to adopt it, but hesitates because it is not a French invention." Colonel Krag, the inventor, who has just been in this country on leave of absence, "was deeply impressed with the United States, and especially with the intelligence of its citizens. 'For this reason,' he said, 'I believe that the United States can, out of such material, equip soldiers to serve behind rifles much more quickly than any other country.'" Colonel Krag is the present chief of ordnance of the Norwegian army.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HAVE WE ANY AUTHENTIC RECORD OF CHRIST'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE?

SIR WYKE BAYLISS has recently published a book, "Rex Regum," the object of which is to establish the claim that there are still in existence authentic likenesses of Christ. The book has aroused some discussion, and Dean Farrar, the author of "The Life of Christ as Represented in Art," has written in *The Contemporary Review* (August) an article taking issue with Sir Wyke Bayliss, and denying that either in literature or in art have we any authentic record of the personal appearance of the Savior.

In *The Saturday Review* (London) we find a brief synopsis, by Sir Wyke Bayliss himself, of the position taken in his book. This synopsis was written in reply to C. L. Corkran, who, in the same journal, had taken issue with the author's conclusions. Sir Wyke Bayliss replies as follows:

"May I say that it is precisely to meet this agnosticism respecting the likeness of our Lord that 'Rex Regum' is written. If your correspondent means simply that the life of Christ in the Gospels is not treated as a three-volume novel, in which a picturesque description of the hero is usually given in order to make a creation of the imagination seem real, I agree. But to infer from this that we have no true likeness would be as inconsequent as to infer that we have no likeness of Gladstone or Beaconsfield because we find no description of their persons in their collected speeches. Your correspondent confuses the question of likeness with the question of expression. All the great painters paint the same likeness, but the expression they give to it varies according to their genius and the special action of His life they may be depicting.

"The averment, moreover, is, as it stands, absolutely incorrect. The Gospels are full of the question of the personal, human aspect of our Lord. The suggestion that He moved among men as a kind of 'veiled prophet' is curiously contrary to the truth. One evangelist says that He grew in stature; another that His face was full of grace and truth; another that He gave His cheeks to them that plucked off the hair; another that He showed them His hands and His feet; while St. Paul says His face was not veiled like that of Moses. The certain knowledge and remembrance of His features, by friends and disciples, for purpose of recognition, is vital to the evidences of Christianity. Without it we have no evidence of the resurrection. Throughout the Gospel narrative and the Epistles of St. Paul and St. John, the clear, unquestionable knowledge of His face, to which a man might swear in a court of law, and trust his soul as a believer, is presupposed. To the first Christians it was the very heart's core of their memory—the very objective of their hope.

"Now I can not pretend in the brief space of a letter even so much as to count up the many proofs of the authenticity of the likeness—irrefragable in my judgment—which through long years I have gathered from the libraries and museums and catacombs of Europe, and have now set forth in my 'Rex Regum'; nor, indeed, could justice be done to the argument without the reproduction of the illustrations. But I should like to ask one question. Where and when was the knowledge of the face of Christ lost—if it is lost? Not in the grave—for He saw no corruption. Not in the resurrection—for He was recognized by the brethren. Not in the ascension—for we have the promise of His coming again in like form. The disciples believed not for joy. Why do we disbelieve?"

Dean Farrar, in his article, refers readers to his life of Christ, already mentioned, for a full statement of the arguments that have convinced him that "all genuine traditions respecting the human aspect of the Lord of Glory perished eighteen centuries ago." We quote from his article further:

"It is true that likenesses may be, and have been, preserved of men who lived long centuries before the Christian era; that portraiture was common in the days of the Apostles; that the early converts were filled with intense devotion to their Lord; and that antecedent probabilities would have pointed to some attempt having been made to preserve His features, had there not been (as there were) powerful influences in the opposite direction. But when Sir Wyke Bayliss proceeds to state that the disciples began at once to engrave likenesses of Christ's face and figure, he assumes for the rude outlines inlaid with gold-leaf on chalices and patens a very disputable age and trustworthiness, and he ignores whole masses of opposing evidence. He is, moreover, *entirely* mistaken in his supposition that 'the only objections to the likeness are of a theological character.' On the contrary, they are purely historical, and do not appeal either 'exclusively,' or at all, 'to a particular phase of religious sentiment.'"

Dean Farrar then mentions the great paintings of Christ and other representations, such, for instance, as the Veronica Sudarium at Rome; the statue of Paneas; the Volto Santo at Lucca; the Bambino of the Ara Cœli; the likeness which legend says was sent by Christ to Abgar, King of Edessa; that which Pilate is said to have sent to Rome; the emerald vernide of the Vatican; and other celebrated pictures and statues. Whether said to be of miraculous origin or attributed to Nicodemus or St. Peter or St. Luke, none of them has the dimmest fraction of historical validity. We may further set aside as spurious all such descriptions of Christ as are given by Publius Lentulus, John the Damascene, and Epiphanius Monachus. The dean has no faith in the supposed representations of Christ in the catacombs. Sir Wyke Bayliss thinks that the celebrated Callixtine picture in the catacombs was painted by some one who had actually seen Christ; but Dean Farrar says there is no proof that it was intended at all for Christ, and there is nothing to show that it was made before the fourth century. The famous portrait in the crypt of St. Cecilia deserves no consideration whatever, for it is now certain that it did not exist till the ninth century. There is in the Vatican an image on ivory which De Rossi considers to be "indisputably the most ancient of all representations of our Lord"; but the dean says that, except the manner in which the hair is parted, it is absolutely unlike the Callixtine picture.

Attention is called to the antagonism between the three types of Christ—the repulsiveness of the Byzantine, the radiant beauty of the Greek, and the fine dignity of the Roman type. The early Greek and Roman fathers of the church could not agree as to the personal appearance of Christ. The heathen Celsus pronounced Jesus "small, ill-favored, and ignoble." Origen, in reply, said that it might be admitted that Christ was ill-favored, but not ignoble, and there was no evidence that He was small in stature.

Origen believed that "the changing aspects of Christ's body appeared to each one according to the capacity of the spectator," and that "His *true* semblance was that in which the three Apostles saw Him when He was transfigured." Origen wrote in the third century, and there could have been no representations of Christ at that time.

Dean Farrar then quotes a number of other fathers of the church, showing how diverse were their views as to the personal appearance of Jesus. Tho the making of pictures was very common before Christ's time, the early Christians, for at least three centuries after Christ, regarded it as irreverent to depict the semblance of their Lord and Master. To do so was then regarded as a violation of the Second Commandment. In the year 310 A.D. pictures of any sort were not allowed in churches. In 431 A.D. Christ was represented in all churches "as a snowy lamb standing upon a blood-stained cross." At this time Paulius of Nola, the first painter of Christ, abstained from putting any of his pictures in the church.

The dean continues his argument as follows:

"These facts, even taken alone, seem to me to be decisive. But the reason for this reserve was not only to be found in the second Commandment. The early Christians gloried in the heathen taunt that they had 'no altars, no temples, no images, no representations of any divine Being,' which could only become valuable by a puerile hallucination. They left such things in the

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early centuries to Carpocrates and other heretics. The first generation of Christians lived in the constant vivid sense of Christ's immediate tho unseen presence. They believed the words, 'It is *expedient* for you that I go away,' and felt that their spiritual realization of His abiding presence was, as He had promised that it should be, something more and better than the sight of the body of His humiliation. They would also have said with St. Paul: 'Yea, tho we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now we know Him *so* no more.' Thinking habitually of the risen, ascended, glorified, eternal, yet ever-present Christ, they had less yearning for any earthly reminder of Him. The New-Testament writers never pause for a moment to tell us how Christ looked as a man. There is not the slightest mention in early Christian literature of any relic of Him of any kind. The earthly and the mortal were so completely absorbed in the glory of the Eternal Divinity that even the sacred sites came to be completely forgotten, and we are, to this day, entirely uncertain as to the exact locality of places so infinitely sacred as Golgotha, Gethsemane, and the Garden of the Sepulchre.

"There was a third reason why the earthly appearance of Jesus was not even preserved in tradition. Not only were pictures regarded with suspicion, and not only did Christians all but exclusively present Christ to their own imagination as the glorified, eternal God, but further they lived—for the whole of the first century at least—in the constant expectation of His immediate return."

REAWAKENING OF BUDDHISM IN INDIA.

BUDDHISM has for a long time been at a low ebb in India, its birthplace; but there are now said to be distinct signs of a reawakening of interest in the mystical doctrines of Gautama. *The Open Court* (August) reports that Anagarika H. Dharmapala has founded a Buddhist institute at Colombo, Ceylon, which is to afford to students of Buddhism a thorough education in ethics and psychology. The inauguration of this institution has been celebrated lately, with the participation of many prominent Buddhists of Southern India and Ceylon. Dharmapala is making efforts to equip this institution with all the facilities in psychology that a great American university possesses.

The Countess M. des Canavarro, a European woman, has also established in the same place what is known as the Sanghamilta school for educating Singhalese girls. Being herself strongly imbued with Buddhism, tho her school is not sectarian, she is reaching thousands of natives from whom the Christian missionaries are debarred.

Buddhistic journals are also being established in Calcutta, Colombo, and other places, and the *Moha-Bodhi Journal* is making a great effort to unite all Buddhists in one grand crusade to recover India.

The editor of *The Open Court*, commenting upon these facts, says.

"We conclude this news concerning the awakening of Buddhism with the remark that it is a favorable sign of the times. It shows the increase of interest in matters of religion. Far from regarding it as a movement that will injure Christianity, we see in it an exhortation for Christians to do likewise. The old aggressiveness of Christian missions must yield to a new method of missionarizing based on the proper Christian spirit of good-will and mutual interest. Instead of condemning the great leaders of other religions, men like Buddha, Confucius, Mohammed, Christian missionaries must recognize those elements of truth which agree with the teachings of their own master, and they will soon find a better response in the hearts of the followers of other faiths. They should not slur over the differences of the creeds; but they should gladly recognize that which we all hold in common, and try to understand the *raison d'être* of the differences in a brotherly spirit. Whenever other religions assert themselves in benevolent and missionary institutions, let us sympathize with their efforts and even assist them to reach the truth in their own way; for we need not worry about the truth. Let us propagate the truth as we see it, and the truth, whatever it may be, will be victorious in the end."

PLANS FOR PROTESTANT MISSION WORK IN AMERICA'S NEW POSSESSIONS.

THE Protestant churches of America are already laying plans to extend their missionary work into Porto Rico and the Ladrones, already ceded to the United States, and into Cuba and the Philippines, over which this country is expected to exercise at least a dominant influence hereafter. Toward the close of last month a conference was held in this city composed of representatives from the missionary societies of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Baptist churches, the Presbyterian church, the Methodist Episcopal church South, and the New York and Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, for the purpose of harmonizing their plans for work in the field newly opened. The plans and recommendations adopted by this conference were set forth as follows:

"It is the judgment of this conference that the political and military relations into which the United States has been so strangely forced with reference to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine and Ladrone Islands involve certain moral and religious responsibilities, responsibilities which are, perhaps, quite independent of the precise character of the political relationship which may hereafter be formed with them, and that the Christian people of America should immediately and prayerfully consider the duty of entering the door which God in His providence is thus opening.

"We believe that this feeling represents the deep and solemn Christian patriotism of the country, and that support will be given to the boards for this purpose.

"In view of the fact that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has for years been conducting work in the Caroline Islands, and that the population of these islands is not sufficient to justify the presence of more than one missionary agency, we recommend that the Caroline Islands be deemed the distinctive field of the American Board.

"The conference notes the fact that seven boards have either already undertaken work in Cuba or are expecting to undertake it—namely, the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist convention, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church South, the General Conference of Free Baptists, the Foreign Mission Society of the United Brethren in Christ, the American Church Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church, and the New York and Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends.

"That three boards contemplate work in Porto Rico, namely, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and possibly the Southern Baptist convention.

"We feel that it would be quite unfortunate if several boards were to enter any one of these fields at the same time, except, of course, in large centers of population, thus unnecessarily duplicating expense, and perhaps introducing elements of rivalry. We have heard much in recent years of the principles of comity, and we are earnestly striving to promote those principles in lands which are already jointly occupied. We believe that the new situation thus providentially forced upon us affords an excellent opportunity, not only for beginning this work, but for beginning it right from the viewpoint of Christian fellowship and the economical use of men and money. We therefore recommend:

"That each of the boards mentioned appoint a committee of two on the field or fields which it thinks of entering, each group of committees to confer with a view to a frank and mutual understanding as to the most effective and equitable distribution of the territory and work under the several boards.

"That the committees take early steps to secure all available information regarding these various islands as missionary fields, and that all information thus obtained remain with the committees concerned, with a view to subsequent action.

"That the committee on the Philippine Islands be requested to inform the American Board that no board has expressed an intention of undertaking the work in the Ladrone Islands, and that the question was raised as to whether the equipment of the American Board in connection with the Caroline group does not better fit it for work in the Ladrone Islands if it should become expedient to undertake it."

Discussion of the proposed movement is not confined to Protestant journals. Inasmuch as a majority of the inhabitants of these

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islands already profess allegiance to the Roman Catholic church, the proposed course arouses some resentment on the part of Catholic editors. *The Catholic Review* (New York), for instance, quotes approvingly the following passage, which it takes from the columns of the *Revista Cattolica*, of Las Vegas, Spain:

"We are of the opinion that what the preachers have taken for the voice of God must be some other report. When Hawaii opened its ports to the Protestant missionaries, they entered and took possession of the land, at the same time driving the queen from her throne, which was left to her by her ancestors. From that time all reference made to the 'sons of missionaries' is accompanied with a smile of contempt by those who do not believe, and brings a blush of shame to the cheek of every decent Protestant.

"The unfortunate people of Manila will remember the bombarding of the port by Dewey as a festival day, when they compare it with their condition in the time to come, if unfortunately for them they are invaded by a horde of Protestant preachers, bringing with them divorce and many other blessings of a similar character."

The Catholic Review proceeds to add that the American missionaries in 1826 forced the natives of the Sandwich Islands to buy a million dollars' worth of worthless looking-glasses taken from Boston. It calls to mind also the alleged brutal attacks made by Protestants upon Father Damien, who sacrificed his life in behalf of the lepers. Protestantism was then, the editor says, made the state religion of Hawaii, and it asks if it is also to be made the state religion in the Philippines.

Another Roman Catholic journal, *The Monitor* (San Francisco), makes the following comments:

"From reading the ordinary newspaper Philippine ethnography, one would be inclined to fancy that the natives of those islands of Cathay were mostly pagans. The work of Catholic missionaries has been belittled whenever it was not passed over or lied about. The old Protestant monk idea has been exploited, and the place has been pictured as being overrun with friars, who have acquired immense wealth by the plunder of the natives, and are now snoring away their lives there in dronish contentment.

"The zealous Protestants of the country are worked up by misrepresentations, and they think that the first gospeller who lifts his voice in the isles will draw the natives in crowds to seek his ministrations. It is not a happy thing to be awakened from a pleasant dream. We greatly fear, however, that our Protestant brethren will experience a very disagreeable sensation when they enter the new fields where they see the harvest ripe for their sickles."

The Monitor also wonders whether the American divorce-mill will be set up in the Philippines by the Protestant missionaries. On the other hand, *The Observer* (Evangelical, New York) expresses itself as follows concerning the character of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics now in the Philippines:

"As parish priest the Spanish friar is wholly independent of state authority, one who had committed two murders continuing, until shot by the rebels, to exercise his priestly function. Beyond all civil control, he interferes in every public affair, and singles out for vengeance every one who opposes him. He has only to address a note to the provincial governor stating that certain persons are of doubtful morality or disloyal and should be removed, to secure their banishment without warrant or trial. Any person failing to pay him due reverence is marked for social ruin, and the possession by the father of a family of wealth or attractive daughters is likely to insure his own fall. 'In one way or another,' says Mr. Foreman, 'the native who possesses anything worth having has either to yield to the avarice, lust, or insolence of the Spanish priest, or risk losing his liberty and position in life.' Yet these are the ecclesiastics whom this Government is asked to protect from native vengeance, and without whose aid, we are assured, the Philippines can not be governed. As a duty to humanity we shall protect them. But we will fail in that duty if we do not equally protect the Tagals from the vengeance of the iniquitous hierarchy which, under the shield of Spanish sovereignty, has made liberty and Christianity in the islands a fraud and a sham."

The Christian Work (undenom., New York) calls attention to the advantages to be gained by cooperation on the part of the various mission boards, and says:

"This is a time for the religious press and for the churches to speak out, and we trust they will be heard from, and that their utterances will be decisive and clear in behalf of the assimilating of all interests in one general federative cooperative plan for promoting mission work in our newly acquired territories. In this way the interests of the whole Christian church will be promoted, and new emphasis will be given to the demand for Christian unity which now appeals so forcibly to the hearts of Christians regardless of denominational proclivities. Here is an opportunity for unity of Christian effort that will make this war more important in its results than the simple triumph over Spanish power. It has already welded this nation, politically, as one; and if it shall also result in the establishment of a wider Christian brotherhood, in broader Christian feeling, the war will have brought us indeed compensations undreamed of."

The Christian Herald (undenom., New York) thinks the church in Cuba must become a "free church." It says:

"The present ecclesiastical arrangements there are an inheritance of the Middle Ages, come down to this generation from the period of the Inquisition. Indeed, Spain and the Inquisition are regarded by the popular mind as virtually synonymous. Since the twelfth and fourteenth centuries a new life of Christianity has filled the earth. That Christianity is best illustrated by Americans. With the Stars and Stripes unfurled over Cuba must go that type of Christianity. We should not need to repeat the long struggles through which we have attained this great freedom. It has been bought for her by the blood of free Americans.

"With Cuba free, let us have a free church. And let President McKinley see to that. We can not doubt that he will do anything less. To this end, not only American Protestants but also American Catholics must bend their energies. A free ballot, should that come, as come it will, requires free churches and free schools. Let us have them."

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

AS generally known, the Hawaiian Islands have been for many years the scene of active missionary effort, and there are hundreds of native churches and native preachers in the various islands of the group. *The Missionary Review* (New York) reports that the Congregationalists are the principal Protestant denomination, but there are, besides, a few Presbyterians, a Mormon church or two, a Christian (Campbellite) church, a Methodist Episcopal church, and a number of Roman Catholic churches. A recent report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association says:

"The past year has certainly been one in which Hawaiian Christianity has been put to a severe test, and proven itself fit to live. Every native church has borne the strain of a divided political sentiment. Every native pastor has had to stand between two political parties. The fight for righteousness has been waged not only against influences of darkness, which have taken occasion to declare themselves openly in these days, but it has met a dissident patriotism. The great issue of the day which has so divided society, even invading homes to the marring of their peace, has not left the churches undisturbed. But in the contentions between royalists and supporters of the Government, it must be said that there has been shown on the part of many of both political affiliations an admirable spirit of Christian forbearance. The best of the pastors and the best of the people are honestly seeking the truth. They are working with much patience for the upbuilding of the kingdom of God among us. Hot as has been the temper of the people in some of the parishes, and unreasonable as has been the treatment of two or three of our best pastors, this condition has been traceable to ill-advised appeals of unscrupulous and ungodly agitators, and to the damaging influence of an active and untruthful press. Misconceptions and bitterness have been industriously and wickedly fostered, but amid it all there has been a remarkable show of gentle, patient forbearance. We believe a sturdier Christianity is to be developed amid the perplexities and agitation of the day. There has been much inquiry after the truth, and this earnest, teachable spirit will be

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increasingly manifest as soon as political uncertainty is removed from the minds of the people."

Other interesting facts relating to religious life and work in the islands are given by a correspondent of *The Sabbath Recorder*. This writer says:

"It so happened that in the course of human events God brought it to pass that a large part of the wealth of the old-time chiefs fell into the hands of one large-hearted, charitably-minded woman who, at her death, enjoined her husband to use this money for the benefit of her people. And so came into existence the beautiful Kamehameha schools, where three hundred Hawaiian boys and sixty-six girls are given a Christian education, and training in lines that shall fit them for good and useful citizenship. Here instruction is given in six different trades, aside from the regular school curriculum, and a beautiful chapel and fine museum of Hawaiian curiosities render the institution more attractive to strangers.

"Aside from all this strictly evangelical work which is being so energetically and systematically carried on among these different races of people, and is made possible by the great generosity of the Christian people of these islands, the Free Kindergarten Association is bringing a knowledge of the sweetness and beauty of life to the little ones, who have so small an amount of sweetness and beauty in their heathen homes. Kindergartens are held for the children of each nationality separately in Honolulu, but once a month it is a pretty sight to see them all unite to enjoy their games together on the grass, until weary with play they join hands and dance in an unbroken circle to the strains of music from the government band, which is sent to play for them at that time. Let us hope that this happy union of the children of so many different races may be prophetic of the new society which is to come to these islands when the descendants of these nationalities shall be welded together into one people, under the influence of the Christian civilization which was planted here by the missionaries of the American Board."

TROUBLES IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE Parliament which was prorogued the other day had before it almost continually some problem connected with the Established Church. The ritualistic question (see LITERARY DIGEST, August 13) was but one of several troublesome questions, another relating to the property rights of the church, and still another relating to the method of appointing persons to benefices. Mr. W. T. Stead (*Review of Reviews*) thinks that England is threatened, by reason of these troubles, with another great Puritanical wave. *The Westminster Gazette* reviews the present general situation as follows:

"Nothing, surely, but the longest familiarity could ever have reconciled a sensible people to the constitution of the Church of England. In respect of its property, its doctrine, and its discipline, it is an amazing collection of survivals, which no one defends on their merits, but which can not be swept away or gathered into any coherent system without the strongest resistance at each point. The House of Commons is now engaged in dealing with its property, or, to speak more accurately, with the method of appointing persons to benefices. A proposal was made in the course of yesterday's discussion to give parishioners a right of appeal against the nomination of a bishop. We have great sympathy with that amendment, but we do not propose to enter into that matter at the present moment. We wish rather to call attention to the brief but comprehensive account, which Mr. Balfour gave in this debate, of the present method of presenting to incumbencies:

"He would remark, in the first place, tho that was not his strongest objection to the amendment, that, in reality, whatever view might be taken of the bishops and of their qualifications or disqualifications, they could not be regarded as in the same category with other patrons. Other patrons had the responsibility of patronage thrust upon them largely by accident. Sometimes they selected themselves by the process of purchase, sometimes they were patrons by the accident of birth, and in no case was there any procedure by which a man was selected from among his fellows as being particularly qualified to exercise a position of authority in the church, and on that score given large patronage. Of the bishop, and of the bishop alone, was that statement true. The bishop, and the bishop alone, so far as he knew, among those qualified to exercise patronage was really selected for that task by special fitness to exercise governmental functions within the church.

"Now there are, roughly speaking, 14,000 parishes in the country, and of these the bishops appoint to 2,700, or about one fifth. What, then, follows from Mr. Balfour's account of the matter? Why, that in only one fifth is the patron a person 'selected for the task by special fitness to exercise governmental functions within the church.' In the remaining four fifths the patrons are patrons by accident, patrons by purchase, patrons by birth, patrons, in fact, for any haphazard reason except that of 'being selected from among their fellows as being particularly qualified to exercise a position of authority in the church.' Now, since that is admitted by the leader of the House, since it is also generally admitted by churchmen that the result of the system is to make preferment a lottery, to deprive competent and hard-working clergymen of promotion in the church, and to set over them men whose chief claims are a connection with wealthy and powerful laymen—what might one naturally expect to result from the labors of the House of Commons? Surely a reform of the system which would make it agreeable to common sense and consistent with a spiritual view of the church. What we get, on the contrary, from the labors of the present week is an insignificant measure which leaves the system untouched, except so far as it abates certain scandals which threatened it with public reprobation. In its essence, the whole anomalous and indefensible system remains untouched, and will perhaps be a little stronger because its disagreeable excrescences will be avoided.

"There are many signs that the Church of England is once more getting itself into a position of some peril. It has had, and still has, a great opportunity. The liberation movement which thirty years ago threatened to grow in volume until the English church went the way of the Irish church has died down. Modern opinion sees no cardinal sin in a connection between church and state, provided that it is supported by public opinion. A revival of energy within the church has strengthened its position against foes from without. Tho its system tends to reward the wrong men, it has been able to rely on zealous men who are willing to work without reward. But the chaos in its government and constitution can not go on perpetually without rendering its position untenable.

"We have spoken of its property, but the question of its doctrine and discipline is at this moment even more critical. A party among its laity and its clergy are forcing the sacerdotal movement to a point which will inevitably cause the strongest anti-clerical reaction in the country. They wish apparently to have the benefit of both worlds—the benefit of a connection with the state and the benefit of entire freedom from the state in matters of doctrine and discipline. We have not the least desire to restrain any man's conscience, but it is a simple matter of common sense that these two things will not go together. So long as they remain an Established Church, they are not at liberty to set a supposed law of the church, as in the matter of divorce, against the law of the state, nor are they at liberty to flout the bishops and defy the courts as recently certain of their leading members have done. If they wish these luxuries, it is open to them to become a free church; if they remain within the establishment, it is their duty to conform. We gather from the proceedings at the English Church Union last week that the 'advanced clergy' consider a bishop to be of no account. 'The only judge of expediency,' said one of them, 'was the parish priest himself. If he put a lamp in front of the statue of the Blessed Virgin, it was no business of any one but himself and those immediately connected with him.' And yet this gentleman presumably desires to remain a member of the church as by law established.

"We can only say that all this will, if unchecked, have two results. It will enormously strengthen the liberation movement, and it will plunge the country into another 'no-popery' agitation, which will be a disaster to everybody. Already there are signs of a strong anti-clerical feeling among those who are ordinarily supporters of the church. That matters should come to this pass is largely the fault of the bishops. The bench has been recruited in past years from men who belong mainly to one party, whose main idea of government is apparently to avoid awkward questions and to refrain from collective action. 'The bishops,' said one of the 'advanced' speakers at the English Church Union, 'are all divided among themselves.' Apparently it is so, but if they can not reunite, the laity will presently discover that the church, as an establishment, is past mending."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE COMING PEACE AND ITS EFFECTS.

THERE is little likelihood that the peace negotiations already begun will be broken off. The Spaniards evidently acknowledge themselves thoroughly beaten; indeed some of their papers, the Barcelona *Correo* among them, consider that Spain had shown herself willing to come to terms several weeks ago, but that the United States refused to take the hint. Martinez Campos, Spain's best general, thinks further resistance useless. He expresses himself in an interview in the *Liberal* to the following effect:

What has happened during this war could have been foreseen; but nobody could have imagined that our misfortunes would be so great, that the destruction of Montojo's and Cervera's squadrons would be so complete, that Santiago would surrender, that the occupation of Porto Rico would hardly be resisted. Not even the great superiority of the United States suggested complete defeat. It would be madness to reject President McKinley's proposals.

No less willing to end the war is the Conservative element. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"It is time for Spain to realize that Cuba has been for a considerable time past only a millstone around her neck. Cuba has cost us since the beginning of the rebellion in 1895 over $600,000,000. The pensions paid to widows and orphans have increased $434,000 and pensions to invalided officers and men $750,000 a year."

Yet it may be quite a while before peace is finally concluded. "Two great nations," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, "can not come to terms as quickly as two boys, who, if they fight one day, look at each other's sums and go in swimming together the next." It is thought that there will be considerable wrangling over the details of the peace treaty, altho Spain is advised to put the matter out of the world as soon as possible. The *Journal des Dêbats*, Paris, says:

"The terms offered may appear very onerous to the Spaniards; but the pretensions of the Americans must inevitably increase if they win any more victories. Spain may think that, coming from a nation which went into this war with declarations of disinterestedness, the conditions are a trifle unjust. But justice has nothing to do with this sort of thing. The one thing to be considered is that Spain is no longer strong, and she will be still less so a little while hence. On the other hand, a victorious war raises certain passions, and tho the Americans may have followed disinterested motives before hostilities began, they will now expect to reap the benefits of their adventure."

Nobody expects Cuba or the United States to saddle itself with the expenses of the rebellion. Leroy-Beaulieu, the great French economist, nevertheless thinks Cuba should take over the debt contracted prior to 1886, at three per cent.; and he suggests that the United States should guarantee ¾ per cent., which, considering our wealth, we could easily do. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

"We should be only too glad to learn that the United States had acted generously in the matter, and decided to take over the bondholders when she took the island. But this can hardly be relied upon, and there is, in any case, a practical certainty that Spain will need financial assistance from somewhere during the next few months. . . . Spanish *rentes* are so largely held in France that the French Government is naturally regarded as a probable source. Spain, moreover, has things to give which France very much desires,—above all, a strip of territory in North Africa, which we, as the possessors of Gibraltar, are not overanxious that she should have. Other possibilities equally obvious will occur to any one. We need not be alarmed about these matters, or attach importance to any rumor, but it would be prudent to watch. The results of the war are by no means likely to be confined to America or American waters."

Altogether the outlook is not considered very bright for Spain. From the point of view of the rest of the world the most important fact is that a new power is making itself felt. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"It is only the other day that they [the United States] began war with profuse declarations of the disinterested purity of their intentions. Their one object, so they announced to a skeptical world, was to aid a people rightly struggling to be free. Now they are exacting ransom, and seizing on booty with Bismarckian vigor. But this only proves that in spite of a constitution which is the envy of surrounding nations, in spite of a grasp of the rights of man never yet attained by any other people, in spite of freedom from monarchy and aristocracy, the great American republic displays familiar phases of human nature when once it becomes subjected to certain familiar temptations. The question whether it is right is not worth considering. What is of real importance is the question, 'What will these States do with the new responsibilities they have assumed?' . . . . .

"The most curious part of the whole problem just now is concerned with the fate of the Philippines. . . . . .

"Will that coaling-station not be as the factories of the East India Company were, the starting-points of a conquest which will be forced on America? Meanwhile what will other powers have to say? There is a wide difference between the conditions in the West Indies and in the Philippines. The first lie at the very door of the United States, and fall quite naturally into their 'sphere of influence.' The second lie far beyond that, and can not be held without committing the United States to responsibilities and risks of a very serious kind. The Philippine settlement is that one part of the treaty of peace which will be best worth watching."

Our Japanese contemporaries also wonder whether we will try to get a goodly share of the Philippines—and try to sell it. The *Yorodzu Choho* would prefer to see Great Britain in possession of the group, altho it would best like a republic under American protection, as this must prevent all quarrels among the powers. *The Saturday Review*, London, thinks the American people will find out that "imperialism" is a pretty expensive luxury. It says:

"That the Americans can and will restore Cuba to order, either as a State of the Union or as a province and dependency, is certain. But that Cuba will in time corrupt its American governors there is also small doubt. The reign of the American 'boss' in the island after peace has been restored is not likely to be exemplary. The cost of the whole proceeding from beginning to end will probably be more than £250,000,000. Was the game worth the candle? We think not."

The Canadian papers are chiefly interested in the fate of our troops just now, among whom many Canadians are to be found. They believe that the American people will insist upon a strict investigation and punishment for corrupt or neglectful officials. This spectacle of thousands of sick and wounded lying on the bare ground, ill attended and ill fed, while clothing, tents, and provisions were rotting somewhere else, has caused much unfavorable comment, especially in Germany. Our sympathizers on the continent of Europe, nevertheless, think that, as soon as the war is over, the Americans will understand the justice of the criticism which now often arouses their ire. The *Bund*, Berne, says: "It would be extremely comical if our great sister republic suddenly were to expect us to regard as faultless everything accomplished by her. We are partial to her, that's certain; but we need not take her side in such a ridiculous manner. She does not need it." And the *General Anzeiger*, Lübeck, says:

"This momentary dissatisfaction of the Americans with Germany will soon vanish. So will the 'Anglo-Saxon' 'race'-feeling. The Germans need not worry about it. If our criticism has been severe on these matters, it is because the fault of the German is a love of truth, and because we are in sympathy with our German-American brothers. We ask the Americans to exhibit something

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of their wonted smartness in order to discover the value of British 'friendship' and the nastiness of this anti-German agitation."

On the other hand, it can not be denied that some of the most prominent Germans express absolute contempt for the United States. Thus Friedrich Spielhagen, the novelist, expresses himself in a poem to the following effect:

Great work, was it not! Make your dollars win your battles to make more dollars! Not that we care for your enemy. We feel the icy air of his grave when we think of Montjuich's torture-chambers. But, when we see a victor, we prefer to behold a Marius rather than a money-grabbing, ignorant Philistine!

The German-American press has noticed Mr. Spielhagen's poem, but only to tell him that he is a fool.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MILITARY EXPERT ON THE WAR.

GENERAL v. BOGUSLAWSKI, in the Berlin *National Zeitung*, gives a series of critical essays on the Spanish-American war. This eminent military critic on the whole thinks that the American army did not cover itself with glory, altho it did quite as well as could have been expected. At any rate, the Americans proved themselves a vigorous people, whose failures were due to their military system rather than to their character. His remarks on the attitude of the Spaniards are more scathing. Not only did the Spanish officers blunder in every particular, but they exhibited a want of courage which reminds him of that period of deep humiliation ever before the eyes of a Prussian officer—the war of 1806. We summarize General Boguslawski's remarks as follows:

It is a healthy theory which led Marshal Blanco to mass 3,000 to 4,000 men near threatened points; but in practise one is inclined to attempt too much. Besides, it is very difficult to move troops in Cuba during the rainy season. But whatever the cause, it is not easy to see why so few troops were near Santiago, for an attack was to be expected there, if only because the insurgents were there strongest in number. The Americans could easily have been held near Santiago, especially as they were lacking in cavalry, altho the insurgents in some measure supplied this want.

It seems incomprehensible why Admiral Camara did not go to Cuba, where his squadron would have evened up matters to some extent. His trip to Port Said was absolutely a tactical mistake. The destruction of Cervera's ships does not prove that these vessels were not fitted for their work. Their armor was lighter, their artillery inferior to that of the Americans. In spite of these disadvantages it should have been possible for the Spaniards to ram the Americans, if the former had been spirited enough. The spirit of a Nelson must tell in the future as well as in the past. Tegethoff, with his wooden vessels, was probably in a worse position at Lissa than was Cervera in his fight against the Americans. Yet he rammed and sank the flagship of the Italians.

It can not be said that the preparations of the Americans during the first three months of the war deserve to be called excellent or that they achieved brilliant results. But it would not be just to blame them for their want of success, for war in Cuba is very different from war in a more healthy region, and they must have lost very heavily through fevers. Certain it is that they would have been in a very disagreeable position if Santiago had held out somewhat longer. Unless General Toral was out of ammunition and provisions and had been ordered to surrender, his surrender is not compatible with military honor and a sense of duty. Reasons of humanity, the desire to prevent bloodshed, etc., may not influence an able military commander. Very often they are only mentioned to conceal weakness and want of decision, as unfortunately the history of Prussia shows, when, in 1806, a number of commandants surrendered to Napoleon I. Not only military glory but substantial advantages could have been reaped if Santiago had followed the example of Saragossa. The long resistance of Kolberg, Kosel, Graudenz, and Danzig was of great value to Prussia.

No doubt the Americans possess courage, endurance, and physical strength in a large degree. *Esprit de corps*, obedience and punctuality—all very necessary military attributes—they can not acquire in time of peace with their present system; and without these they can not well realize their wish for expansion, however much their national pride may have risen. That the Spaniards have courage, endurance, and patriotism they have shown often enough; but their parliamentary institutions undoubtedly hurt the army.

Spain has been advised to conclude peace, and for the sake of trade and industry peace is devoutly to be wished. Yet it should not be forgotten that posterity judges a nation's right to exist solely by its resistance in war, and, even if the war is unlucky, by the fortitude with which it is borne. The Spaniards are not to be blamed if they are unwilling to evacuate a province in which they have 100,000 men who have not yet been beaten, and even their Government is bound to defend their warlike honor. Only a people who are great in adversity need not give up the hope of better times in the future.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

THE annexation of Hawaii has directed public attention once more to another important group of the Pacific in which the United States is interested: the Samoan Islands. Great Britain has at last consented to allow King Mataafa to return. This is regarded as a concession to Germany. It seems, however, that the United States will adhere to her rights there. The *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, expresses itself in an "inspired" article to the following effect:

Germany is, of course, not only interested on account of the trade with the islands, but also because most of the land is in the hands of German citizens. Hence it is of great importance to us to create order there. The English and Americans naturally do not care half as much. They are chiefly interested on account of the political advantages a chance possession of some rights in an almost purely German group confers upon them. The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands must necessarily hasten the regulation of this sorry Samoan business, in which the proverb of the many cooks who spoil the broth is strictly applicable. The English are evidently willing to come to terms. They have so many other irons in the fire in the Pacific that they are willing to be moderate in this case. Of the United States, however, it is thought that they will adhere to every iota. For an impartial person it would be difficult to discover "American interests" in the Samoan Islands, at least of such magnitude as to be even distantly compared with those of Germany. But the chief justice whom the United States in rotation with Germany and England had a right to appoint, Judge Ide, has compiled a memorial mentioning all American interests and rights. This will no doubt form the basis for the future actions of the Union.

The Berlin *Tageblatt*, the organ of the commercial and industrial circles in the German capital, says: "As a matter of course Germany is not going to retire from *her* point of vantage." So we may expect that the dusky islanders will form a grand topic as soon as newspaper interest in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines is flagging.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BISMARCK AS VIEWED IN MANY NATIONS.

SOME of the foreign comments on the late Otto v. Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg, show that the writers hate him with a hatred that lasts beyond the grave. Some express the hope that the monarchy he supported will, now that he is gone, make place for a more popular form of government. The papers which voice the opinion of the German Conservatives, and the Prussian squires who are determined to follow and possibly emulate him, believe that his work will last for centuries. But nearly all agree that the most colossal figure of the age has passed away, a man who accomplished nearly everything he undertook. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Whether you admired him or sought to belittle him, he always impressed you as the man around whom the best part of German

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history centered. No other man so strongly influenced his contemporaries in and out of his country. He bore the distinction of a strong personality. To work under him was an honor, to lose against him was no shame. Friend and enemy acknowledged that he was a phenomenon such as seldom appears within a century."

It is well known that Bismarck wished to remain in office a little while longer than he did; but William II., determined to rule as well as reign, could not become reconciled to a secondary part. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says on this point:

"Bismarck did not aim at the pomp of regency, but he wanted the power, and he enjoyed it during the life of two emperors, whom he ruled as much as he ruled Parliament and European diplomacy. His power waned only when he found himself in opposition to another ruler, one who wore a crown and one whose strength he was the first to reveal when he said: 'This emperor will be his own chancellor.' . . . Nothing was left for him to do but to relinquish the power he had hoped to wield to the end, and which he even expected to leave to his sons. Curiously enough, the world took the part of the vanquished in this case. Never before have the love and favor of a people so persistently been granted to a fallen autocrat as to the first chancellor of the German empire."

The emperor was willing to bestow upon the late chancellor the highest honors in his gift—a place by the side of the Hohenzollerns. But Bismarck preferred to be buried on his own estate. For the rest, the emperor ordered such ceremonies as usually mark only the decease of a reigning prince, and there is no doubt that he is in full accord with his people in this. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Throughout history he will be remembered as the Titan who fulfilled the hope of a nation. . . . Wherever civilized people are found on earth, men will look up from their work to think for a moment of the giant that is gone. We Germans, however, will promise in the presence of death to honor Bismarck's memory by deeds. We will take care that something of his spirit is preserved with us for ages."

The *Vorwärts*, the central organ of the German Socialists, fears Bismarck's influence will indeed make itself felt for a long time to come. This seems also to be the impression outside of Germany. "If ever," says the *Züricher Zeitung*, "the German people forget what they owe Bismarck, the hatred and the admiration of their enemies will witness to his greatness." Some of the French papers express themselves in terms so coarse that they are not fit to be reproduced. Others wish Bismarck had been a Frenchman. The Orleanist *Soleil* points to the growing power of Germany under her strong monarchy, and ends with the following sentences: "Gladstone and Bismarck! What remains of the former? Only words, words, words, already half forgotten. The other leaves a mighty empire, from which swarms of men, great quantities of merchandise, and ideas are sent throughout the world." The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Prince Bismarck must have died satisfied. He carried out his plans. Altho in many respects quite modern, he did not mind using the methods of another age when they suited his purpose. . . . Europe, which for some years he really governed, owes him only very qualified admiration. As for France, irrespective of her own misfortunes, she has been too long the champion of civilization and right not to protest against the reaction Prince Bismarck enforced in his policy."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks it can not be denied that German unity was Bismarck's work. The materials for a mighty empire were there, but his master-hand was needed to weld them together. *Justice*, the London Socialist organ, says:

"The news that the author of that fraudulent piece of political upholstery, a curse alike to Germany and Europe, called German unity, has at last gone to his own place, tho it leaves Europe politically but little, if at all, affected, naturally 'gives pause' for a moment in the currents of the world's thought. 'National consciousness,' 'race aspirations,' the bogus ideals with which mankind is cursed to-day, as it has been for generations past, are hollow enough in themselves. But the hollowness of 'German unity,' even from the wretched point of view of race-chauvinism, may be gaged by the fact that one of the main objects of life with the founder of this glorious imposture was the exclusion from the realized national ideal of nigh fifteen millions of Germans who happened to be subjects of the house of Habsburg."

This harsh comment is, however, an exception among our British contemporaries. In the majority of cases handsome tributes have been paid to Bismarck, tho the Radicals and Liberals hope that the monarchical principle he defended so well will not long survive him. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"No one, to begin with, was ever so fortunate as he was in the instruments he found ready to his hands when he began the great work which made him for a time the arbiter of Europe. He had, in the first place, a king who was virtually absolute, and who was ready to do everything that he wished—tho not always, perhaps, without a certain show of resistance. He had, through the king, the control of the greatest fighting-machine the world has ever produced; and he had at the head of that army the most brilliant strategist of the century. . . . As for his policy, it was, in one word, the negation of that which we understand as Liberalism. It was founded upon force, it ignored justice, and it had for its end the suppression of individual freedom. For these reasons, if for no other, we can not, as Liberals, yield to the contagion of adulation to which some of our Liberal contemporaries seem to have succumbed. The glamour of his undoubted greatness can not blind us to the nature of the foundations upon which his career and his policy were raised."

Goldwin Smith, in the Toronto *Sun*, admits that "few men in history have wrought a greater work and one more likely to endure." Other Canadians are inclined to think that even the prosperity and power enjoyed by Germany at present are too dearly bought at the price the Germans paid for them, *i.e.*, a certain muzzling of the press and the decline of Parliamentary influence. The London, Ontario, *Advertiser* says:

"Had Bismarck tried his despotic ways in Great Britain or the United States, he would have had his head cut off, and it would have served him right. Bismarck was undoubtedly a strong, and in some respects a great, man. But his strength and greatness were not the strength and greatness of a man like Gladstone, who led and guided and ennobled a great and free nation."

British Conservatives on the whole admit Bismarck's integrity and honesty of purpose, tho they hate him for the antagonism to England shown in his latter days. *The Home News*, London, says:

"Great Britain had no cause to love Bismarck, tho she will not withhold from him the tribute she is ever ready to pay to genius. Just as Bismarck suspected Austria and France, so he suspected Great Britain, and it is impossible to recall familiar events without feeling that if Germany had been a naval power he would have discovered a pretext for war with her also. He summed up his view of the question when he said that the elephant can not fight with the whale. But he showed that it is in the power of the elephant to trouble the element which the whale considers peculiarly its own. In West and East Africa and the north of New Guinea during the eighties Prince Bismarck missed no opportunity for worrying Great Britain, and making Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville appear ridiculous in the eyes of the world."

Very few papers outside of Germany remember that Bismarck was, after all, but the strongest of a large class of Prussians, without whose support and unswerving loyalty to their king his own efforts would have been of little avail. *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, admits that the Hohenzollern dynasty knew how to educate their people for the work a Bismarck made them do. The paper adds:

"This hereditary Hohenzollern policy must be kept in view by those who would criticize severely the line of action pursued with

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such prudence and courage, insight and foresight, by the chancellor. Charges of personal ambition, recklessness, malice, and caprice fell lightly from him, because they were so palpably unjust. But even the more plausible assertion that he was, however honest, 'a political anachronism for the century,' is not so apposite as it may at first sight appear. This charge might and would have been true had he lived in Britain. But Germany is not England; and what would be political retrogression in one country may be genuine progress in another. His opposition to German constitutionalism, to whatever it was due, was not the result of mere narrowness or blind fatuity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

TO all appearance the cause of Prohibition is gaining considerable strength in Canada. Its advocates work with ever-increasing zeal, its opponents appear to be less numerous, and the indifferent element does not show any inclination to rise in defense of the saloon. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"A partial vote on the question was taken before, but then the electors were working in the dark, it being uncertain where the power of legislation on the question was vested; now, the doubt being removed, legislative action for the Dominion can only take place at Ottawa. The previous vote showed a large majority, but its speculative character, owing to the uncertainty mentioned, deprived it of the significance which will attach to the present vote. What effect will this have on the result? Political parties have played with the question, and will play with it to the end if they find their account in so doing. Neither party, as such, can be either in favor of prohibition or against it. The act authorizing the plebiscite excepts neither light wine, beer, nor cider. No farmers make beer; some make cider, some wine, but these are a minority. On the side of prohibition is enthusiasm; on the other side there is some zeal, much resentment on the part of really temperate people at the prospect of being deprived of malt liquor or wine, but a great deal of indifference, more or less indolent, more or less hesitating, leading to inaction."

There seems to be little inclination on the part of the Prohibitionists to compromise. *The Daily Witness*, Montreal, a paper of no mean influence in Canada, says:

"'If the temperance people would only be satisfied with something more moderate, it would be possible to support them, but this depriving a gentleman of the claret he takes for dinner is going a step too far.' Such is the remark of a great number of good people who always know how to object. As for moderation, the temperance people have been entirely loyal to every moderate measure—far more loyal than the objectors have been. . . . It is not the temperance people who have ever been particular as to the way of getting rid of the saloon. All they want is to get rid of it. . . . To set a gentleman's dinner wine over against the horrors produced by drink seems so preposterous to those who know anything about those horrors as to bring the conviction that the objectors have lived happily out of the real world in which these horrors are. Let them go to work at close quarters for the saving of the wretched, and the chances are their hatred of drink-selling will become very bitter and their wonder will be why it was not long since put a stop to by the strong hand. There is, as we have said, no means of repression that the temperance people have not done their best to obtain. As the liquor evil still prevails in spite of all methods hitherto attempted, they naturally, in the name of their suffering country, ask that an end should be put to trifling with the matter, and particularly that an end should be put to the Government's wicked partnership in and approval of the traffic by licensing it. The demand of the temperance men is the total suppression of this traffic. This is as moderate as they know how to be in the premises."

The Toronto *World* says the Liberal party in Canada is unreservedly committed to Prohibition. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"The advocates of natural liberty and voluntary action constitute but a small part of the people of Canada. The great mass of the people are not only strongly in favor of temperance but also of legislative action. . . . To stay away from the polls means moral cowardice. To vote against prohibition, even when one has doubt as to whether the time is fully ripe for it, will be wrongly construed both at home and abroad as a vote against temperance. Every vote for prohibition, on the other hand, even if the measure is not adopted, is evidence of the strength of the temperance sentiment, of the ripening of public opinion in favor of prohibition, and of the desire that Canada should occupy a high place among the enlightened nations of the earth."

The attitude of the moderates is, perhaps, best illustrated by the following excerpt from the Winnipeg *Tribune* in defense of Lady Henry Somerset, who is attacked for having until recently permitted wine at her table:

"The critics of Lady Henry Somerset have thus far succeeded in giving publicity to the fact that temperance work must be everywhere adapted to conditions which vary constantly with time and circumstance. That which will accomplish the most good in New York may be useless in Yorkshire. Both the present head of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and her distinguished predecessor learned this truth by experience, and doubtless they agree fully that there are a great many ways of doing good in the world, altho it is difficult to convince many people of this fact."

The strongest argument of the "antis" is apparently that prohibition would fail to accomplish its purpose. The editor of *Saturday Night*, replying to *The Christian Guardian*, says:

"*What has to be proven is that prohibition will prohibit;* that the passage of a law denying the right of any man to manufacture, import, sell, or have in his possession any intoxicating liquor, would lessen, not to say banish, the evils of intemperance. . . . The business-like and sensible contention of those who have no more connection with the liquor traffic than the editor of *The Guardian*, is that an attempt to force people into being Prohibitionists would increase drunkenness and be a retrograde step. Unfortunately the editor of *The Guardian* and other gentlemen like him who are writing on the sentimental side of this question are busily at work proving that the rum traffic is an evil thing, and that perfect immunity from temptation to drink intoxicants would be a blessing. I grant them their position readily enough, and would subscribe as liberally as any of them have subscribed to bring about this phase of the millennium. This is plain enough, and I ask them simply to confine themselves to the question, *Will prohibition prohibit?* Will not the passage of a law such as they ask do more harm than good? Will it not, in fact, destroy much of the good work that has already been done to further the cause of temperance?"

The following is the text of the ballot to be cast September 29, 1898, throughout Canada:

"Are you in favor of the passing of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider, and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages? Yes. No."

FOREIGN NOTES.

AT the launch of the new British cruiser *Albion*, the finest ship of her class in the British navy, a most deplorable accident occurred. A large number of people had forced their way to a frail bridge in front of a Japanese battle-ship, also being built by the Thames Iron Works. When the cruiser slipped into the water, the narrow creek overflowed its shores, carrying away the bridge and sweeping undreds of people into the water. Over fifty persons, including many women and children, were drowned. The bridge had been marked dangerous, but the people would not listen to the guards stationed to warn them off.

THE following interesting dialog took place in the Dutch Commons when the vote in favor of universal military service was passed by a vote of 79 to 19. A clerica member said: "Is there no pity for the parents who, knowing th weakness of their sons, wish to preserve them against the temptations and dangers of a soldier's life?" The Minister of War replied: "What about the parents who are too poor to hire a substitute? Are they less deserving of pity or their sons less worthy?" Another Catholic member: "I have bought free two of my sons. By this I have preserved them from much evil influence, and have done a truly Christian deed, for poor men received the money." The Minister of War: "Fine type of Christianity, that is!"

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Excellent crop prospects and the return of peace are giving a very hopeful tone to the outlook for general fall trade. The market for railroad stocks has advanced to the highest average for over five years, $62.51 having been reached during the week. Earnings on the different roads have been "unusually handsome." The iron industry, while showing a decrease in output, still indicates a gain in business values. The cereal market remains firm.

Wheat and Corn.—"Wheat and corn shipments are smaller than those of last week, but are still ahead of last season. Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 3,795,938 bushels, as against 3,828,606 bushels (corrected) last week, and compare with 5,316,803 bushels in this week last year, 2,991,693 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896, 2,389,140 bushels in 1895, and 3,182,100 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 21,950,666 bushels, against 21,432,346 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,196,021 bushels against 3,517,952 bushels last week, 3,929,035 bushels in 1897, 2,769,601 bushels in 1896, 1,195,238 bushels in 1895, and 105,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of corn aggregate 20,228,365 bushels against 19,685,803 bushels during the same period last year."—*Bradstreet's, August 20.*

Railroad Earnings.—"The outlook [for railroad business] is made still brighter by handsome earnings on important roads and increase of the dividend on Burlington and Quincy to 6 per cent., not over 5 having been paid since 1887. The statement that Western roads have agreed to maintain rates from Chicago and other Western points has some value, because with business enough for all it will be easier to keep the agreement. It is worth noticing that the great systems, which do not often report directly after the ending of a month, and whose returns usually lower the rate of increase comparing with past years, are at present raising that rate. The fuller returns for July make earnings 2 per cent. above 1892, tho last week showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent., and partial returns for August, tho below those of 1892 by 4.6 per cent., exceed last year's by 5.5 per cent., and may yet improve."—*Dun's Review, August 20.*

Iron and Steel.—"The immense business doing in iron and steel products, at advanced prices, calls attention to the proportionately less notable expansion of crude iron production. Pig-iron statistics, in fact, point to an even smaller output for the current month, some of which curtailment, of course, is naturally based upon midsummer conditions. Advances in many grades of iron, notably Bessemer and Southern pig, are features of the week, as are also higher quotations for steel billets at nearly all markets, wire rods and a great many classes of finished iron and steel, particularly structural material. Advances in copper on the strong statistical position and lead are also among interesting features in the metal trades. At the West iron and steel are particularly active, and the large number of orders already booked make manufacturers fairly independent regarding prices and favor an advance on future business."—*Bradstreet's, August 20.*

General Trade Conditions.—"East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River in the West reports of trade are not so flattering, but a steady business is reported doing, with some slight improvement at a number of markets. Bad roads still restrict business at New Orleans, but a large fall business is expected. At Memphis the outlook is for the heaviest business in the history of the city, but damage by cotton worms in Texas affects trade at Galveston. In the South Atlantic cities reports are of a perceptible improvement in trade. On the Pacific coast, while business is quiet in California, large crops in Oregon and Washington are expected to make fall trade lively. Oregon fruitmen are doing a good business, and are shipping to California points. At the East more is doing at Baltimore.

"Southern buyers are increasing in number, and stocks are reported heavily reduced. Business is active at Pittsburg, iron and steel being especially so. At Boston and New York a moderate improvement is noted. The depressed condition of the raw staple tends to discourage future business in cotton goods, but print-cloths are firm, and there is less talk of curtailing production at Fall River. In wool and woolen goods business is only moderate, and manufacturers buy for present requirements. Orders for men's wear goods for the spring trade are coming in better."—*Bradstreet's, August 20.*

Canadian Trade.—"Canadian trade is quiet, but the tone is one of confidence, based primarily upon an expected wheat yield larger than ever before in the Dominion's history. Canadian cotton goods are firm, but mills are now able to keep up with orders and imports of American cottons have ceased. At Toronto business shows a progressive gain over previous years, while at Montreal a large fall trade is looked for. In the maritime provinces business is dull, and hot weather has hurt the crops in Nova Scotia. In British Columbia a normal trade is doing, but the salmon pack as a whole is disappointing, and prices tend upward. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 26, against 33 last week, 41 in this week a year ago, 30 in 1896 and 1894, and 37 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings for the week aggregate $22,711,000, 6 per cent. smaller than last week and 2.6 per cent. smaller than in this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, August 20.*

PERSONALS.

DR. VON SCHWENINGER, Prince von Bismarck's physician, recently married in Heligoland Frau von Leubach, the divorced wife of the distinguished German portrait-painter, who is also one of Bismarck's oldest and most trusted friends. Frau von Lenbach was formerly the Countess Moltke.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON died before the work which he hoped would be his masterpiece was produced. Writing in *The Voice* (New York,

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June 23), the editor of *The Hawaiian Star*, Luther Dermont, who became acquainted with Stevenson during the latter's sojourn in Honolulu, says of this intended work: "It was to deal primarily with the rascality of politics, and the weaknesses of kings, queens, presidents, and politicians in all ages. It was to bring out a lofty ideal, a system of precepts and morals to interest and direct the great popular mind of the world. It was to quake the thrones of empires, the authority of states, and was to strike at the foundations of nations."

CONGRESSMAN AMOS J. CUMMINGS, who made quite an extensive trip through Cuba last March, made an interesting address on his experiences which was recently published in *The Congressional Record*. He gives this estimate of former Captain-General Weyler:

"Certain it is that Weyler is a remarkable man. He was a military attaché of Spain at Washington during the American Civil War. He served with Sheridan in the valley, and had a great admiration for Sherman and Grant. He speaks English fluently, and ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the resources and disposition of the people of the United States. He is quick in motion, alert in mentality, decisive in action, and unrelenting in purpose. At a certain hour each day he would appear upon the Prado in Havana in full uniform and march up and down the square for thirty minutes, entirely unaccompanied.

"Weyler's moods varied. At times he would invite a correspondent to sit down upon a sofa with him and enter into a free conversation. At others he would receive the correspondent while seated at his desk. Looking up, he would say, 'Do you want to see me? well, what is it? Speak! I am quite busy.'

"He spoke English only when his adjutants were not present. He seemed to be apprehensive that it would create a suspicion within their minds if they heard him conversing in English with the correspondents. If a correspondent produced a clipping from a newspaper, Weyler invariably seized it and put it in his pocket. He patronized all the clipping bureaus in the United States, and had a score of scrapbooks. All clippings of denunciation against himself were underlined with red ink. They were placed in a separate scrapbook. All caricatures of himself and of the little King of Spain were put in a different volume.

"One day he read in an American newspaper a story accusing him of wrapping the Stars and Stripes around an American prisoner and of then burning him alive. Weyler gritted his teeth, stamped his feet, worked his Austrian chin with anger, and said that if he could catch the correspondent who wrote the story he would wrap him in a Spanish flag, place a dynamite bomb beneath him, and blow him off the island. This was said in the censor's office while a score of correspondents were awaiting a revision of their despatches Next day two of these correspondents disappeared from the island.

"At another time, speaking of the attitude of the American press, he became sarcastic, saying that, notwithstanding their foul abuse of him, they were really his best friends and had been of great service to him. Spain was continually throbbing with indignation over the invectives heaped upon him. Editorial comments upon his course in American newspapers were reproduced in the Madrid press. They aroused Spanish patriotism and proved a great factor in the enlargement of his army. He wanted to thank the New York newspapers for adding at least 75,000 troops to the Spanish army in Cuba.

"At one time, in apologizing for his alleged ferocity, he said he was simply obeying the commands of the Canovas Ministry. He alleged that the reconcentrado decree had been drawn at Madrid, and not at the palace at Havana. He himself was the simple servant of the home ministry, loyal to Spain and determined that she should win, even if every man, woman, and child born on the island of Cuba had to be sacrificed. He would make the island a wilderness covered with ashes and bones if this would insure victory.

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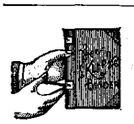

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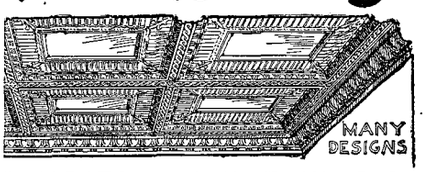

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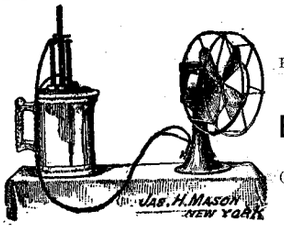

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Current Events.

Monday, August 15.

Advices from Manila, via London, state that the city has surrendered and that Captain-General Augustin has fled to Hongkong on a German cruiser. . . . Secretary Long, in a speech at Hingham, Mass., states his views on **"national expansion."** . . . **General Fitzhugh Lee** announces his intention to be a candidate for United States Senator. . . . **The Rough Riders** with Colonel Roosevelt, and General Wheeler and Woods, embark at Montauk. . . . Captain-General **Blanco offers his resignation.** . . . The Secretary of the Treasury instructs the collector of customs **to clear vessels for Cuba and Porto Rico;** American vessels only are to be cleared for the transportation of merchandise between the United States and Porto Rico. . . . London papers announce that the British Foreign Office will demand from the Chinese Government the **dismissal of Li Hung Chang** on the ground that he is responsible for the anti-British attitude of the Chinese Foreign Board. . . . The **Portuguese ministry resigns.**

Tuesday, August 16.

It is announced that Ambassador **Hay has accepted the office of Secretary of State.** . . . All **submarine mines** in American waters are ordered removed. . . . The entire issue of the **New York City bonds** are awarded to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. . . . The **New York Democratic state convention** is announced to meet at Syracuse September 28.

London advices state that **Russia and England** have come to an agreement as to the opening to foreign traffic of the West River in China. . . . The terms of the settlement of the Cerruti case of **Italy and Colombia** are published. . . . **The insurrection in Peru** is suppressed. . . .

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The **Amdrup expedition** for scientific exploration of Greenland leaves Copenhagen.

Wednesday, August 17.

Admiral Dewey and General Merritt report to Washington the fall of Manila. . . . Senator Cushman K. Davis is appointed a member of the Spanish-American **Peace Commission.** . . . The War Department announces the **tariff for the Philippine Islands** to be in operation during the American military occupation. . . . The **Canadian yacht** *Dominion* **wins** the four... and deciding race in the international contest at Dorval. . . . **Republican state conventions** meet in Milwaukee, Nashville, Boise City, and Fort Worth. . . . The annual meeting of the **American Bar Association** opens at Saratoga, New York. . . . Mayor Van Wyck appoints a committee of one hundred citizens to arrange for the reception of **Sampson's returning squadron.** . . . Advices from Hongkong say that eight Americans were killed and forty **wounded in the fighting before Manila;** the city is under martial law with General Merritt as military governor. . . . The French Parliament decrees that after September 1 bounties shall be granted on **French native and colonial sugars** intended for export. . . . In a **railroad accident** at Majes Fontein, South Africa, seven teen persons are killed. . . . **General Tchernaieff,** at one time commander-in-chief of the Servian army, is dead.

Thursday, August 18.

All the Spanish **military posts at Manila** are now occupied by American troops. . . . Reports of an extensive **massacre by Spaniards** in Porto Rico are confirmed. . . . The War Department announces that **Philippine insurgents** will not be permitted to join in the occupation of Manila. . . . **California Democrats** nominate Congressman McGuire for governor. . . . The **Wisconsin Republicans** nominate Edward Scofield for governor. . . . The **wood-workers' strike,** which has been in progress in Oshkosh, Wis., for more than three months, is declared off.

It is announced that M. de Staël, Russian ambassador to Great Britain, will retire and will be succeeded by **Count Cassini,** present ambassador to the United States. . . . **The Spanish court** is temporarily removed to San Sebastian. . . . **Heavy floods and landslides,** causing great destruction of life and property, are reported from Southern India. . . . **Vesuvius is again in eruption.**

Friday, August 19.

Two thousand Spanish prisoners are sent from Santiago to Spain. . . . The President issues **a tariff schedule proclamation for Porto Rico.** . . . The Spanish Government appoints General Parrado, Rear-Admiral Lanero and the Marquis de Montero, **commissioners for the evacuation of Cuba.** . . . **Idaho republicans** nominate A. B. Moss for governor.

It is announced that the **rebellion in southern China is crushed,** large numbers of the rebels having been executed. . . . **Korea refuses the German request for railway concessions,** announcing that it intends to construct its own lines.

Saturday, August 20.

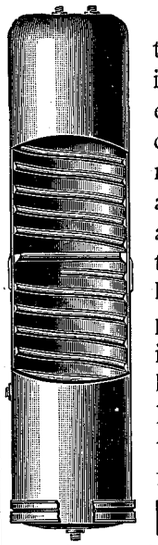
Admirals **Sampson and Schley are summoned to Washington** to receive instructions as to their duties on the Cuban and Porto Rican commissions. . . . **Admiral Sampson's fleet** parades up and down the North River amid great popular demonstrations, firing the national salute at Grant's tomb. . . . The **New York Republican state convention** is called to meet in Saratoga, September 27.

A serious uprising of **Porto Rico natives against the Spanish** is reported. . . . The **Hongkong-Manila cable is again in operation.** . . . The report of the death of the **Sultan of Morocco** is denied.

Sunday, August 21.

General Merritt's official despatches on the operations leading up to the surrender of Manilla is received in Washington. . . . **Commodore John A. Howell** is promoted to be rear-admiral, and Rear-Admiral Charles S. Norton is retired. . . . The Spanish Government appoints Admiral Villarino, General Ortega, and Sanchez Delaguila **Porto Rican evacuation commissioners.**

The British Government asks Spain for an explanation regarding the new fortifications which the latter is erecting at **Gibraltar.** . . . A Danzig paper publishes an outline of Bismarck's will in which it is stated that his estate amounts to 20,000,000 marks. . . . Frederico Madrazo, the **famous Spanish painter,** is dead.



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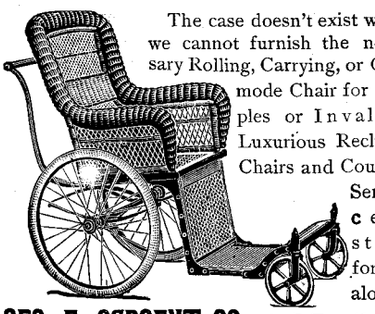

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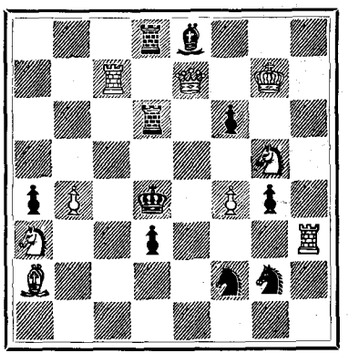
Problem 310.

BY J. F. TRACY, BRIDGTON, ME.

Black—Ten Pieces.



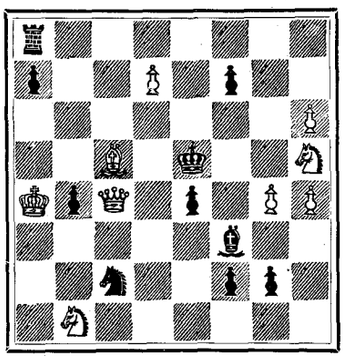
White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 311.

BY WALTER PULITZER.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 306.

1. R—K 5 / K x R	2. R—B 4 ! / K x R	3. Kt—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... / Kt x R	3. Kt—B 3, mate
	2. ..... / P—Q 4	3. B x Kt mate
	2. ..... / Any other	3. R—K 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Q 4	2. B—Kt 6 ch / K x R	3. Kt—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... / Kt x B	3. Kt—B 6, mate
1. ..... / P x R	2. R—Q 3 ch / K—B 4 (must)	3. B—K 7, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 4	2. B—K 7 ! / Any	3. Kt—B 6, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; George Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; "Subscriber," Albany, N. Y.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.

Comments: "A superb problem—M. W. H.; "Sufficiently intricate, but lacking in breadth and rhythm"—I. W. B.; "A startling composition"—R. M. C.; "A good illustration of the beauty of the hidden things of Chess"—G. P.; "A well-designed problem"W. G. D.; "A good 3-er and 2-er rolled into one"—Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P.

CONCERNING 305.

We are convinced that this problem has two solutions. The distinguished composer and Chess Editor of *The B. M. C.* never intended so simple and weak a solution as B—Q 2. This resolves the problem into a very easy 2-er. Black is forced to move the Kt on Kt 7, or P—B 3 mate. If

1. ..... / K—Q 6 — 2. Kt—Q 7 / ——— and mate next move.

For, if

2. ..... / P—K 4 — 3. Q x Kt, mate

2. ..... / Kt—K 4 — 3. Q x Kt, mate

2. ..... / P—K 8 (Kt) or Kt—B 7 — 3. Q—B 4, mate

If

1. ..... / Kt—B 5 or R 5 — 2. Q—B 4 ch / K—K 4 (must) — 3. Q x B P, mate

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the uselessness of the Kt on R 7 and the Ps on K 7 and B 5. We will have to be patient and wait for the next number of *The B. M. C.*, in which, no doubt, the correct position will be given. The Editor of this Department owes an apology to the solvers for not seeing the double solution before publishing the problem; but B—Q 2 is so unproblematical that he did not even try it, and Mr. Laws is such an expert problematist that it was not to be supposed that he would, intentionally, publish so poor a composition.

H. Ketcham, the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.; F. G. Norman, San Francisco; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; H. S. Hall, East Highlands. Cal.; R. Toomer, Dardanelle, Ga.; R. D. S. Robertson, Nashville, Tenn., got 304.

Concerning Problem 298 (Blake).

We have received from Mr. S. Tinsley, Chess-Editor of *The Times Weekly*, London, the correct position of 298. The White K should be on Q 2. The other pieces are properly placed as published. Several of our solvers insist that Q—K 2 will solve this problem as we gave it. The answer is P—K 4.

The Cologne Tournament.

BURN TAKES FIRST PRIZE.

The final round was played on August 19, giving the following score:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Albin	4	11	Janowsky	7½	7½
Berger	8	7	Popiel	7	8
Burn	11½	3½	Schallopp	3	12
Charousek	10½	4½	Schiffers	7	8
Cohn	10½	4½	Schlechter	9	6
Fritz	3½	11½	Showalter	9	6
Gottschall	5½	9½	Steinitz	9½	5½
Heinrichsen	4	11	Tschigorin	10½	4½

Charousek, Cohn, and Tschigorin divide the 2d, 3d, and 4th prizes equally; Steinitz takes 5th; Schlechter and Showalter divide 6th and 7th; and Berger gets the 8th. Janowski, who took 3d prize in Vienna, did not find a place with the first eight.

An American International Problem Tourney.

The American Chess Magazine announces an International Problem-Tourney for three-movers. Messrs. Eugene B. Cook and F. M. Tweed will act as Judges. The rules are as follows:

1. Problems must be in three moves, direct mate, original, and unpublished.

2. Not more than three problems from one competitor.

3. Positions which could not have been arrived at in ordinary play, or whose key-move is Castling, or the capture of a Pawn *en passant*, will be disqualified.

4. Should a problem which has been adjudged worthy of a prize be found to be incorrect or not original, the prize will go to the next best.

5. Each problem must have a distinguishing motto, and be accompanied by a full solution. The name of composer must be enclosed in separate sealed envelope bearing the motto of the problem.

6. Problems submitted anonymously, or bearing assumed names, will be disqualified.

7. All problems must reach the office of *The American Chess Magazine* not later than January 1, 1899.

8. All competing problems will become the property of the magazine.

The prizes are: 1st, $25; 2d, $20; 3d, $15; 4th, $10; 5th, $5.

One of the Games Pillsbury Lost.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	31 R—B sq	R x P
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	32 R x P	P—Q B 4 (n)
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	33 R—R 8	K—B sq
4 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 2 (a)	34 Q-K R 3 (i)	K—K 2
5 P—K 4	P x K P	35 Q—R 4 ch	P—B 3
6 Kt x P	K Kt—B 3	36 Q—R 8	R—Q sq
7 B—Q 3	Kt x Kt	37 Q x P ch	B—B 2
8 B x Kt	B—Kt 5 ch	38 R x R	P—B 5 ch
9 B—Q 2	B x B ch	39 K—R sq	Q x R
10 Q x B	Castles	40 R—Q Kt sq	P—B 6 (l)
11 Castles.	Q—B 3		(k)
12 K R—K sq	R—Q sq (b)	41 P—B 5	P—B 7
13 Q R—Q sq	Kt—B sq	42 R—Kt sq	Q—Q 8
14 P—B 5 (c)	B—Q 2	43 P x Kt P	Q x R ch
15 Kt—K 5	B—K sq	44 K x Q	P Q's ch
16 R—K 3	Kt—Kt 3	45 K—B 2	Q—B 7 ch
17 B x Kt (d)	R P x B	46 K—K 3	Q x P (Kt 6)
18 Kt—B 4	R—Q 4	47 Q x Q	B x Q (m)
19 Kt—Q 6	P—Kt 3	48 P—Q R 4	B—K sq
20 P-Q Kt 4	R—Q sq	49 P—R 5	B—B 3
21 R—Q 3	Q—K 2 (e)	50 P—Kt 4	K—Q 3
22 B—K 3	Q—B 2	51 P—R 4	P—K 4
23 P—B 4	Q—Q 2	52 P—R 5	K—K 2
24 R-K B sq	Q—B 2	53 P—Q R 6	K—B 2
25 R—K B 3	P—R 4	54 K—B 2	K—Kt 2
26 Kt—B 4	P x B P	55 K—Kt 3	K—R 3
27 Kt P x B P	R—Kt sq	56 K—R 4	B—Q 4
28 Kt—Kt 6	K R—Q sq	57 P—R 7	B—R sq
29 R—Q R 3	R x Kt (f)	58 Resigns.	
30 P x R	Q x Kt 4		

Notes from The Evening Post, New York.

(a) Kt—B 3, preventing the two-step advance of the hostile K P, is preferable. The ensuing variation is a novel one, Black evidently basing his play upon the assumption that the adverse Q P becomes weak, but this is more than offset by the limited scope for his own pieces, which are confined to the first and second rank.

(b) Making at once for the weak spot in the enemy's array.

(c) With the intention of placing his Kt at Q 6. Mr. Pillsbury's treatment of the opening is a model one.

(d) Turning a winning-out game with Knight against Bishop.

(e) He can do nothing but shift around his Queen while White is making final preparations.

(f) His only fighting chance, although he gets only one Pawn for the exchange. Otherwise, however, the Rook's Pawn would be untenable.

(g) In order to capture the Rook's Pawn on his next move without being subject to check by R—Q 8.

(h) The attempt of winning a second Pawn would be fatal; 32. . . . Q x R; 33 Q x R, Q x P; 34 Q—Q 8, K—B sq; 35 Q—Q 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 36 Q—K 7, Q—R sq; 37 R—Q sq.

(i) Herewith White embarks upon a very plausible course, which gains a Pawn and would have won the game but for Black's unexpected resource on the 40th move. Q—Kt 3 instead would have won quite easily.

(k) Even had he divined the opponent's deep plot, he could not stem the tide any more, owing to the unfortunate position of his Queen.

(l) Highly ingenious. If 41 R—Kt 7, then K—Q 3, and no matter whether White takes the Bishop or not, the Pawn marches on without hindrance.

(m) A most remarkable game, proving again the necessity for "eternal vigilance" in Chess.

Pinning the K Kt.

Pinning the K Kt by B—Kt 5 is a fad with very many players. They always do it, and they do it as soon as possible. We are acquainted with several *Pinnists* who ride this hobby so far as to offer it as a defense to the Ruy Lopez, play 3 P—Q 3, and 4 B—Kt 5. Mr. Lasker says: "Don't pin the K Kt until you have Castled." In other words: B—K Kt 5 is a weak move when your game is in an undeveloped condition. One of the smartest examples of taking advantage of this that we have seen is found in the following little skit between Mieses and Oehquist:

Center-Counter Gambit.

MIESES. *White.*	OEHQUIST. *Black.*	MIESES. *White.*	OEHQUIST. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 4	5 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5
2 P x P	Q x P	6 P—Q 5	Kt—K 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	Q—Q sq	7 Kt x Kt	
4 P—Q 4	Kt—Q B 3	and White wins.	

If B x Q, 8 B—Q Kt 5 ch. etc.

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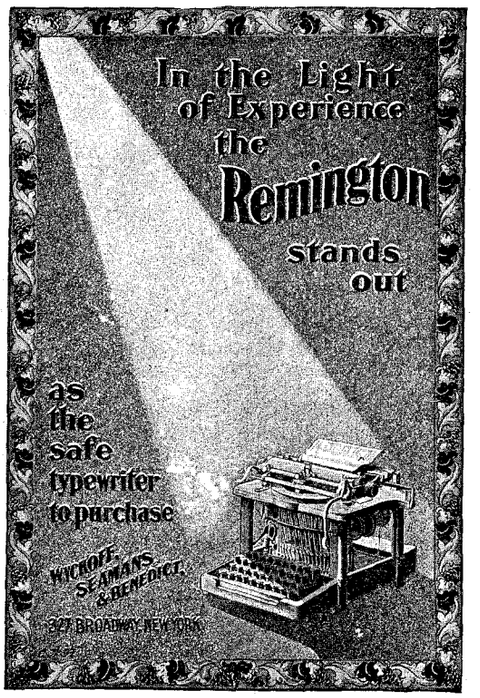

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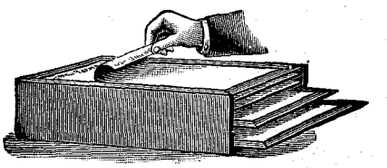

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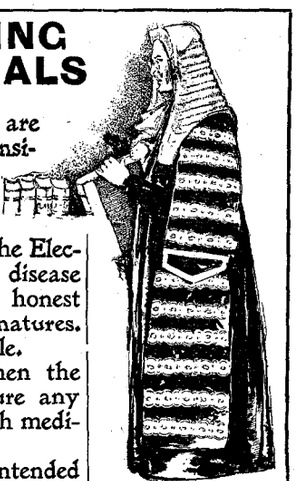

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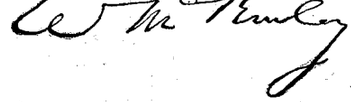

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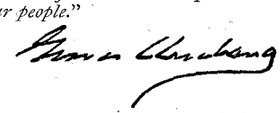

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